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COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



# ANNUAL REPORT

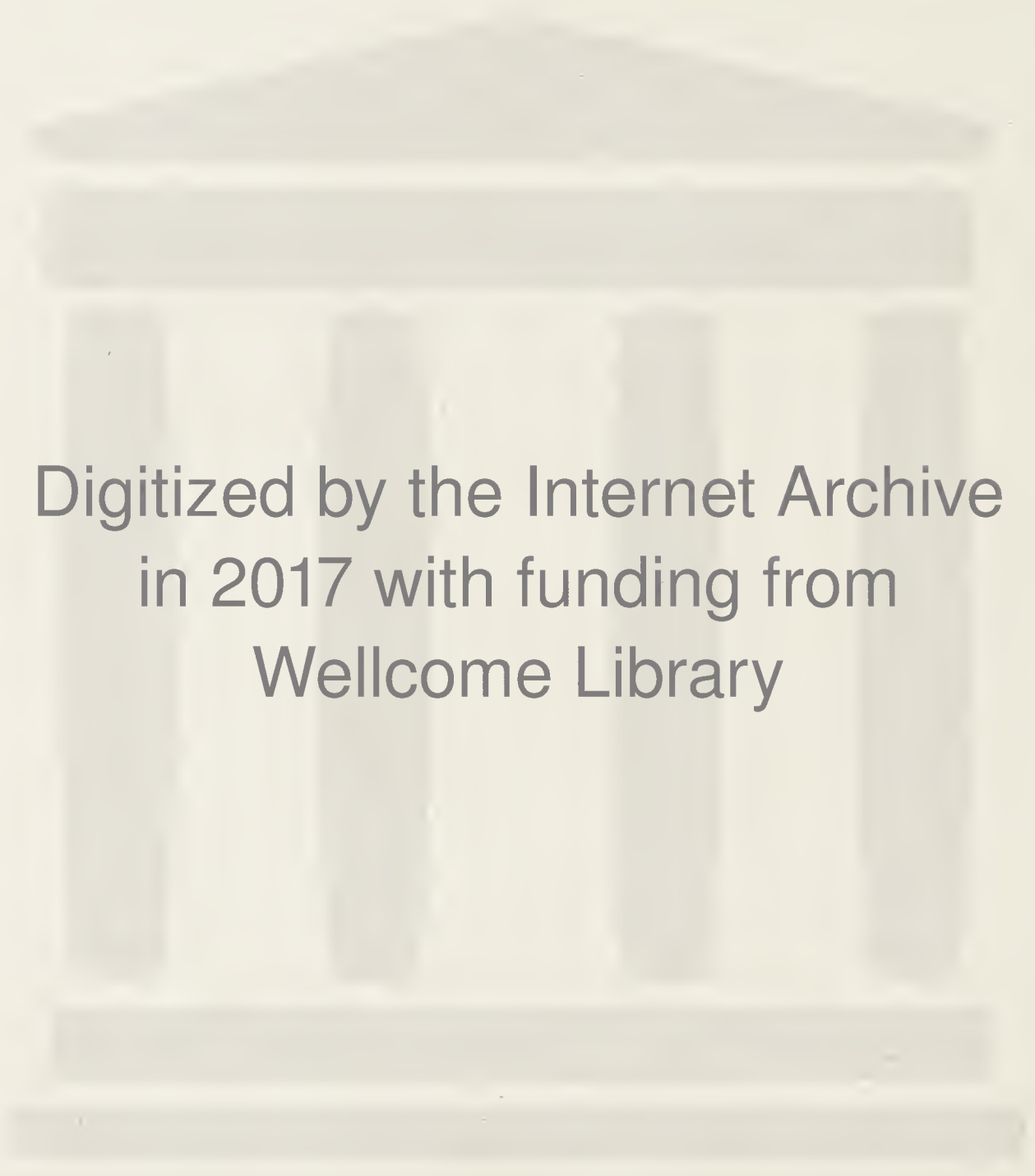
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1952

ERIC C. DOWNER,  
M.A., D.P.H.



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*for ack.  
14/10/53*

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### THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952-53.

Chairman :—Alderman J. W. WELCH, J.P.

His Worship THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN L. TAYLOR, J.P.)

Alderman MRS. L. BURTON.	Councillor G. D. DIXON.
Alderman A. H. COCKS.	Councillor W. ECKERT.
Alderman A. COOPER.	Councillor MRS. E. A. GAUNT.
Alderman T. CURRAN.	Councillor N. S. GOLDIE.
Alderman J. GILMORE, J.P.	Councillor MRS. M. B. GOODMAN.
Alderman MRS. H. GUTHRIE, J.P.	Councillor MRS. V. M. GRAY, J.P.
Alderman T. MEEHAN, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor J. W. HOGG.
Alderman F. C. PETTE, J.P.	Councillor L. KNOTT.
Alderman B. RAMSEY.	Councillor J. LOUGHRAN.
Alderman W. RANDALL.	Councillor A. PEARSON.
Alderman E. TURNER.	Councillor N. PETERS.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor MRS. M. SAGAR.
Councillor J. A. BROWN, J.P.	Councillor A. E. STORMAN.
Councillor G. A. COCKERLINE.	Councillor L. THIRKELL.
Councillor A. T. CROSBY.	Councillor E. VALENTINE.
Councillor MRS. M. A. DANIEL.	Councillor MRS. A. WAIN.
Councillor MRS. E. DEVENPORT, J.P.	

with the following Co-opted Members :—

Dr. B. F. LONGBOTHAM.	Mr. J. DUNFORD.
Dr. G. S. LOWE.	Mr. R. H. EVANS.
Mrs. R. VALENTINE.	Mr. C. W. L. HEATON.
Mr. D'ARCY A. BRAY.	Mr. J. MESSITER.
Mr. K. CUMMINGS.	County Councillor W. H. LORAINÉ.
Mr. H. SKERRY.	

### THE SANITARY AND BATHS COMMITTEE, 1952-1953.

Chairman :—Alderman A. H. COCKS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN L. TAYLOR, J.P.).

Councillor J. M. ANDERTON.	Councillor MRS. V. M. GRAY, J.P.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor F. A. MELLANBY.
Councillor J. S. BRADDY, J.P.	Councillor M. C. NEWTON.
Councillor J. A. BROWN, J.P.	Councillor H. O'KANE.
Councillor A. T. CROSBY.	Councillor G. S. RICHARDSON.
Councillor E. A. DICKINSON.	Councillor W. J. STORY.
Councillor W. FLYNN.	Councillor L. THIRKELL.
Councillor MRS. E. A. GAUNT.	

# STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1952.

## Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

ERIC C. DOWNER, M.A., D.P.H.

## Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

J. C. BIRCHALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (To 31.5.52).

R. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (From 1.6.52).

## Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—

A. W. HAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

## Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare :—

M. GOLDSTON, M.B., B.S.

## T. B. After-Care Medical Officer :—

\* B. COUTS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## Assistant Medical Officers of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare :—

\* ELIZABETH WEBSTER, M.B., B.S.

\*MARY W. COOPER, M.B., B.S. (To 30.6.52).

\*JOAN B. CROOK, M.B., Ch.B., (From 7.10.52).

## Superintendent Health Visitor :—

M. R. WHITE, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

## Health Visitors :—

J. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.3.52).

M. E. BOWLING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 30.6.52).

E. A. CLARKE, S.R.N., R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

M. M. DALY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 14.10.52).

E. GLASPER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

M. L. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 27.11.52).

S. P. HAGGERTY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. S. HILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. M. HUSBAND, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

K. IMESON, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. B. JOHNSON, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

E. McMAHON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 30.6.52).

I. I. MATHISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

B. MILDENHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.6.52).

H. MORGAN-WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. OXBURY, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

W. PAGE, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), C.N.C., H.V. Cert.

J. PARKER, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

E. M. RAPP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 30.4.52).

## Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :—

E. DEMPSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

**Municipal Midwives :—**

M. ABBOT, S.C.M.  
 J. ATKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B.  
 D. AXTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 I. BANES, S.C.M.  
 M. BROWN, S.C.M.  
 M. BELL, S.C.M.  
 M. BIRD, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 C. BREGAZZI, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 I. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.  
 H. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 M. FAIRBAIRN, S.C.M.  
 A. HEWARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 M. HILDON, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 L. JACKSON, S.C.M.  
 E. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 C. MCKINLAY S.C.M.  
 E. MCINTOSH, S.C.M.  
 A. OLDHAM, S.C.M.  
 B. A. O'CONNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 E. PEART, S.C.M.  
 S. J. SCRIMGOUR, S.C.M.  
 V. SMITHSON, S.C.M.  
 D. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 C. STEPHENSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 K. M. TIERNAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 A. A. TOWNSEND, S.C.M.

**Public Health Nurses :—**

M. S. BIRBECK, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.5.52).  
 C. BOX, R.S.C.N.  
 \* M. EDWARDS, S.R.N., R.F.N. (To 31.8.52).  
 E. M. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., Q.N. (From 1.11.52).  
 E. O. HEATON, S.R.N. (From 1.11.52).  
 E. F. HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.5.52 to 1.11.52).  
 J. HOYLAND, R.S.C.N. (From 1.11.52).  
 J. KRAUS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.11.52).  
 M. LEA, R.S.C.N. (To 31.8.52).  
 D. NORMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (From 1.11.52).

**Nursing Auxiliary :—**

S. ROWLANDS. (To 3.1.52).

**Welfare Centre Attendants :—**

J. M. CRAGGS.  
 F. E. IRWIN.  
 V. HARBRON.

**Tuberculosis Nurses :—**

D. E. HALL, S.R.N.  
 D. COLTHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 D. B. MORRIS, S.R.N., Q.N.  
 E. NELSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.

**Tuberculosis Social Worker :—**

FREDA L. MCCARTHY.

**Occupational Therapist :—**

M. E. PHILLIPS.

**Matrons, Day Nurseries :—**

West Lane Nursery	..	I. HOWE, S.R.N.
Parkside Nursery	..	D. LITTLE, N.N.C.
Mosman Terrace Nursery	..	M. HENDERSON, S.R.N.

**Matron, Davison Home, Danby :—**

N. P. PHILLIPS. (To 4.5.52).  
B. O. NEWBY, R.S.C.N. (From 5.5.52).

**Mental Welfare Officers :—**

W. R. SIDAWAY (Duly Authorised Officer). (To 30.11.52).  
L. W. SAWDON (Duly Authorised Officer).  
S. MOTHERSILL. (From 4.7.52).  
F. GRAY (Supervisor, Occupation Centre).  
R. M. USHER (Senior Assistant, Occupation Centre).  
M. I. HARBOUR (Assistant, Occupation Centre).  
R. A. ROSSBOROUGH (Woodwork Instructor).

**Social Worker :—**

J. METCALFE, B.A.

**Blind—Home Teachers :—**

D. BROWN.  
G. REAVELEY.

**Ambulance Officer :—**

ARTHUR G. POOLEY, M.M.

**Domestic Help Organiser :—**

A. M. HUTCHINSON.

**Chief Clerk :—**

W. H. DICKINSON.

**Senior Clerks :—**

H. E. CROSBY.  
D. W. TURNER.  
F. M. SMITH.

**Clerks :—**

R. W. ANDREWS.  
M. ATKIN. (From 16.6.52).  
R. A. BAINBRIDGE.  
T. BROWN.  
E. BRUMPTON.  
M. D. CARR.  
J. COOPER.  
K. W. COOPER. (National Service) 24.11.51).  
D. E. FLOWERS. (To 31.5.52).  
L. HALL. (From 17.11.52).  
M. HONEYWELL.  
A. E. HOWE.  
B. S. HUNT. (From 28.7.52).  
R. J. LOCKEY. (To 24.7.52).  
T. LOFTHOUSE. (To 31.5.52).  
E. C. MORPHET.  
F. MURRAY.  
E. NELSON.  
P. J. PEARSON. (From 22.5.52).  
W. D. SURTEES.

**Shorthand-Typists.**

M. ROBSON (Senior).  
F. BRUMPTON.  
E. EDON.  
M. D. SANDERSON.  
M. SIMPSON.



## SANITARY STAFF.

### Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

\*\*HENRY WHITFIELD, Mem.R.S.I., Mem.S.I.A.

### Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

\*\*THOMAS E. PETERSON, Mem.R.S.I., Mem.S.I.A.

### Sanitary Inspectors :—

G. ALLEN.

\*\* G. S. ADAMS. (To 12.7.52).

C. H. CARR. (To 31.8.52).

\*\* R. D. COPELAND.

† D. B. COULL.

\*\* L. A. HARRISON.

\*\* L. HIMSWORTH.

W. MURRAY. (From 1.9.52).

A. NUNN.

A. ROGERS. (From 1.9.52).

G. STEWART.

\*\* F. YOUNG.

### Shops Inspector :—

R. G. THOMPSON.

### Chief Clerk :—

P. E. TAGGART.

### Clerks :—

D. E. JONES.

D. WILLIAMS.

J. H. EVANS.

T. H. THOMPSON.

J. W. KITLEY. (From 7.4.52).

### Shorthand-Typists.

K. M. MILNER.

I. D. GODFREY.

E. G. PROUDFOOT.

\* MEAT CERTIFICATE OF R.S.I.

† MEAT CERTIFICATE (Scotland).

\* PART TIME.

Health Department,  
26 Southfield Road,  
Middlesbrough.

To the Council of the County Borough of Middlesbrough,  
being the Local Health Authority and the Local Sanitary  
Authority for that area.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present you with my Annual Report  
for the year 1952.

The comments which I made last year on the relationship  
existing between your Health Department and your Medical  
Officer of Health on the one hand and the Newcastle Regional  
Hospital Board and its local Hospital Management Committees  
and the Middlesbrough Executive Council on the other hand,  
are still valid now, no official step having been taken to promote  
closer liaison.

On the other hand, I am happy to state that most pleasant  
personal relationships have been developed between this  
Department, the Consultant Paediatrician and the Hospital  
Services for Children, the Consultant Geriatrician and the Hospital  
Old People's Department. Much useful information has been  
exchanged and this department has been able to offer considerable  
ancillary services. This, for a beginning, is good, but further  
progress there must be.

As regards the Health Department itself, the shortage of  
Health Visitors is still our most grievous trouble. A  
comprehensive and full report on the situation was placed before  
the Committee which noted it and which ordered the implement-  
ation of a portion of the short term plan.

The Committee approved the use of cyclemaster attachments  
to Health Visitors' bicycles in some of the more widely spread  
districts and authorised car allowances for named cases.  
Unfortunately, the allowances decided upon were so small that  
in three out of four cases, the Health Visitors concerned felt  
that they would be hopelessly out of pocket if they were to run

a car. It has therefore not been possible to carry out even the short term plan and I cannot report that the Health Visiting Service in the town is either satisfactory or complete, despite the very devoted efforts of the Superintendent Health Visitor and the District Health Visitors. Unceasing advertising and other propaganda has resulted in some new applications and we have managed just to make good the wastage caused by marriage or resignation.

I am happy again to report that as regards Domiciliary Midwives, we are adequately staffed. This Department acts as adviser to the Consultant Obstetrician regarding the admission of cases to the Maternity Hospital on social grounds. Co-operation here is perfect. No case really deserving admission is refused and a fair share of normal cases are left to be confined in their homes by the Domiciliary Midwives.

The work of the Social Worker's Department has continued to expand and is becoming increasingly appreciated by some of the Consultants and Practitioners. It cannot be too clearly stated that it is the duty of the Health Department to be able to furnish prompt and accurate reports on the home circumstances to the hospital authorities and others concerned, in order to assist them on decisions regarding admissions and discharges. The home circumstances of a patient have quite often an influence on the line of treatment adopted.

Liaison with the District Nursing Branch has been maintained, but it remains regrettably unofficial. In a town where the Local Authority defrays 97% of the expenditure of the District Nursing Association, that service must be considered a part of the town's Health Department, and must dovetail into the overall Health Scheme.

The present position can only be regarded as temporary, as in our view it stands in the way of thorough co-ordination and integration.

The Medical Officer of Health, his Deputy, the Superintendent Health Visitor, the Chief and Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspectors, and other members of the staff take part several times a year in the courses for the training of District Nurses.



The Medical Officer of Health's position as School Medical Officer has been helped by the appointment during 1952, of a male Assistant School Medical Officer. This has released the Senior Assistant to do more administrative work.

The Medical Officer of Health continues to hold, without extra remuneration, the position of Port Medical Officer to the River Tees Port Health Authority. This dual tenure is I believe, advantageous and in the public interest.

Towards the end of the year, the Medical Officer of Health, assisted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and other members of the staff, conducted a survey of 1025 dwelling houses in St. Hilda's Ward. As a result, he found that 33 individual houses and 264 other houses grouped in various areas, were fit subjects for representation under the Housing Acts as being unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered so fit at reasonable cost; that 451 other dwelling houses, while not at the moment capable of representation, would probably become so within five years and finally, that 277 houses were of such good structure and condition as not to be capable of representation within a period reasonably foreseeable. It is proposed to make these representations early in 1953 when the detailed scheduling work has been accomplished. This will give the Council, when they come to consider the development of St. Hilda's Ward in accordance with the town's Development Plan, the opportunity of knowing exactly which houses are or are not fit for human habitation in that area. Briefly, it may be said that this area presents difficulty, as in many cases there are spatch-cocked in between the houses, business premises, public houses and other buildings, which cannot be dealt with under the Housing Acts.

Owing to illness, your Medical Officer of Health was unable in 1952, to accompany the Chairman to the valuable Conference held by the Royal Sanitary Institute at Margate. The Deputy Medical Officer, Dr. Birchall, replaced him.

During the year Dr. Birchall, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health resigned on being appointed to Croydon and Dr. Robert Taylor of Preston was appointed in his stead. I wish to record

the faithful and loyal service rendered by Dr. Birchall and to express my belief that Dr. Taylor will continue in the same fine tradition.

I most gladly call the attention of the Committee to the faithful service of my medical colleagues, the part-time medical staff, the nursing, clerical and other staff of the department. There is a spirit of loyalty which pervades the department and while remaining an essentially practical department, as we must, the staff never forget the idealism which should inspire every worker in the Public Health Service. We are a happy department.

I have received loyal support and wise advice from the Chief Sanitary Inspector, his Deputy and colleagues.

I should like to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee, and the co-opted Members of the former, for their understanding support during the year. We have a lot more to do. Our town, which will be a centenarian next year is rapidly expanding and new problems arise and the need for new services manifest themselves. I believe, with the support of Committees devoted to the public health in its widest sense, that we can face the future with optimism.

I have the honour to be,  
Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

ERIC C. DOWNER,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water	..	7,304
Estimated Population (Mid-1952)	.. ..	147,200
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1952)	.. ..	40,615
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£812,227
Product of a penny rate	.. .. .	£3,092

## Number of Live Births :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .. .. .	1,545	1,404	2,949
Illegitimate .. .. .	76	73	149

## Number of Still Births—

Legitimate & Illegitimate ..	34	36	70
Illegitimate .. .. .	1	2	3

Deaths : Registered	.. ..	952	818	1,770
Nett	.. ..	881	710	1,591

## Deaths from :—

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	1	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Influenza .. .. .	2	—	2
Violence .. .. .	29	20	49
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	3	1	4
Cancer .. .. .	139	106	245
Heart Disease .. .. .	292	240	532
Tuberculosis .. .. .	33	14	47
Pneumonia .. .. .	59	36	95

## Deaths (under 1 year) :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .. .. .	57	43	100
Illegitimate .. .. .	2	—	2
Total .. .. .	59	43	102



# Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1952.

	Middlesbrough	160 County England Boroughs & & Wales Great Towns
Rate per 1,000 Population :—		
Live Births .. ..	21.05	15.3 16.9
Still-births .. ..	0.48	0.35 0.43
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—		
All causes .. ..	10.81	11.3 12.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	0.00	0.00 0.00
Smallpox .. ..	0.00	0.00 0.00
Diphtheria .. ..	0.00	0.00 0.00
Influenza .. ..	0.01	0.04 0.04
Whooping Cough ..	0.01	0.00 0.00
Tuberculosis .. ..	0.32	0.24 0.28
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	0.00	0.01 0.01
Pneumonia .. ..	0.65	0.47 0.52
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	1.29	1.1 1.3
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :—		
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .. ..	0.00	0.09
A116 { Abortion with toxæmia .. ..	0.00	0.02
{ Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium .. ..	0.00	0.21
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ..	0.00	0.09
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	0.00	0.04
A119 Abortion with sepsis ..	0.32	0.07
A120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	0.32	0.20
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—		
All infants per 1,000 live births	32.92	27.6* 31.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .. ..	33.91	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	13.42	
Comparative Rates :		
Birth Rate (live births)	21.05	15.3 16.9
Death Rate .. ..	10.81	11.3 12.1
Infant Mortality Rate	32.92	*27.6 31.2
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.63	0.72 —

\* Per 1,000 related births.

**Notifications.—Rates per 1,000 Population.**

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London
Typhoid Fever .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	0.00	0.02	0.02
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	0.03	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever .. ..	3.35	1.53	1.75
Whooping Cough .. ..	5.90	2.61	2.74
Diphtheria .. ..	0.06	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas .. ..	0.10	0.14	0.15
Smallpox .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles .. ..	20.97	8.86	10.11
Pneumonia .. ..	0.58	0.72	0.80
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic .. ..	0.05	0.06	0.06
Non-paralytic .. ..	0.03	0.03	0.03
Food Poisoning .. ..	0.36	0.13	0.16
<b>Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).</b>			
Puerperal Fever .. ..	25.25	17.87	23.94
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..			

**WARD STATISTICS.**

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam .. ..	39.11	7.05	12.69	00
Ayresome .. ..	32.86	8.85	19.21	31
Cannon .. ..	45.19	11.15	37.03	12
Clairville .. ..	22.58	9.73	11.93	19
Cleveland .. ..	34.20	11.14	21.39	48
Crescent .. ..	42.85	10.50	15.87	46
Exchange .. ..	40.37	11.09	22.78	21
Gresham .. ..	28.02	13.95	18.48	13
Grove Hill .. ..	36.38	8.32	19.17	37
Linthorpe .. ..	36.53	11.76	14.70	10
Newport .. ..	49.90	13.38	29.97	69
North Ormesby .. ..	47.89	10.78	21.95	30
Park .. ..	51.92	8.64	13.45	22
Thorntree .. ..	83.85	6.20	28.87	45
Tollesby .. ..	63.81	5.74	19.65	39
St. Hilda's .. ..	43.41	13.85	33.79	28
Whinney Banks .. ..	38.90	6.87	15.38	38

**ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.**

- (1) The estimated population for 1952 is 147,200, which is an increase of 600 on that for the year 1951.
- (2) Live births increased during the year to a figure of 3,098 as compared with 3,073 for 1951. The birth rate is therefore 21.05 per 1,000 population as compared with 20.95 for 1951 and is still considerably higher than the figure for England and Wales and also for that in respect of the 160 County Boroughs and great towns.
- (3) The death rate has decreased slightly for 1952, the rate being 10.81 per 1,000 population as compared with 11.75 for 1951. There were 132 fewer deaths in 1952 than in 1951.
- (4) The maternal mortality rate is 0.63 per 1,000 births.
- (5) The number of deaths from Cancer is 245 the same figure as for 1951.
- (6) The infantile mortality rate of 33 per 1,000 live births shows a decrease from the figure for 1951 which was 35 per 1,000. This compares unfavourably with the figure for England and Wales which is 28 per 1,000 related births and with the figure for the 160 County Boroughs and great towns which is 31 per 1,000. There were 102 deaths in 1952 in infants under the age of one year as compared with 109 in 1951. 52 of these deaths were in the neo-natal period or first four weeks of life.



## SECTION B.

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department was under the day-to-day supervision of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. In addition the department had the services of a Senior Assistant Medical Officer and two part-time assistant medical officers. Part of the Senior Assistant's duties again included duty on  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days per week at the Maternity Hospital in return for the services given to our ante-Natal clinics by the resident obstetricians.

The number of welfare centres and ante-natal clinics remained the same during the year, 9 welfare centres giving 13 half day sessions and 7 ante-natal clinics giving 7 half day sessions per week.

In August the re-conditioned premises in Lord Street were completed, the facilities afforded being excellent and the child welfare and ante-natal sessions previously held in the Congregational Church School Rooms were then transferred to Lord Street.

#### Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

The gentlemen's agreement with the Regional Hospital Board continues, whereby special cases are referred to the Dental Surgeon Specialist to the General Hospital, Middlesbrough.

During the year, 18 mothers and 2 children were referred.

It was not found possible during the year to engage a whole time Dental Officer for this service.

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## MIDWIFERY.

### Midwives.

At the beginning of the year, 57 midwives notified their intention to practise in Middlesbrough, made up as follows :—

Domiciliary Midwives of Local Authority	27
Maternity Hospital .. ..	21
General Hospital .. ..	6
Ascot Private Nursing Home .. ..	1
Ardencaple Nursing Home .. ..	2

Of 3,699 cases in the area, 3,095 were attended as Midwives, and in the remaining 604 cases the midwives acted as Maternity Nurses.



### Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

There was no change in nursing staff during the year, although the midwife who was seconded to the Health Visiting Service on ante-natal investigations returned to her district in May.

The system inaugurated last year of patients booking midwives at midwives booking sessions held in welfare centres continued.

As in previous years, two midwives attended a refresher course of the Royal College of Midwives.

The following figures give an idea of the amount of work undertaken by our own midwives during the year, the number of cases attended shows an increase of nearly 200 on last year's figures. If this increase is maintained, I think the staff will have to be increased accordingly this next year.

#### Number of cases attended :—

(a) As midwives .. .. .	1,874
(b) When acting as maternity nurse	140

#### Number of Gas and Air Administrations :—

(a) As midwives .. .. .	713
(b) As maternity nurses .. .. .	52

#### Administration of Pethidine :—

(a) As midwives .. .. .	1,289
(b) As maternity nurses .. .. .	140

No. of Ante-Natal Clinic Attendances 388

Ante-Natal Visits in Patients' Homes 5,066

#### Booking Sessions Attendances :—

New patients .. .. .	2,081
Re-attendances .. .. .	6,844

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned .. .. . 413

### Midwives employed in Hospitals and Private Nursing Homes.

#### No. of Cases attended.

	As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.
Maternity Hospital .. .. .	1,219	328
General Hospital .. .. .	2	..
North Ormesby Hospital .. .. .	..	4
Ardencaple Private Nursing Home .. .. .	..	78
Ascot Private Nursing Home .. .. .	..	54

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**

There were 80 cases of puerperal pyrexia during the year. Of these 21 were district cases and 59 institutional.

**Causes of Pyrexia on the District :**

- 3 Septic Abortion.
- 1 Anaemia (due to P.P.H.) and upper respiratory infection.
- 1 Upper respiratory infection.
- 1 Anaemia.
- 1 Puerperal Scarlet Fever.
- 1 Retained placenta.
- 4 Inflamed breast.
- 2 Engorged breasts.
- 1 Retained products.
- 1 Influenza.
- 1 Breast Abscess.
- 4 Cause unknown.

**Causes of Pyrexia in Institutional cases :**

- 17 Unknown.
- 1 Abscess of breast.
- 1 Cystitis.
- 1 Coryza.
- 1 Paralytic ileus.
- 1 Furuncles.
- 2 Thrombo phlebitis.
- 2 Pyelitis.
- 1 Slight wound sepsis following Caesarean section.
- 1 Septic throat.
- 1 Infected haematoma of Caesarean section wound.
- 1 Retained placenta ? Unknown ?
- 1 Superficial thrombo phlebitis and engorged breasts.
- 4 Wound infection following Caesarean section.
- 1 Uterine infection.

- 1 Low grade wound infection following  
Caesarean section and hysterectomy.
- 8 Local pelvic infection.
- 1 Low grade local infection following  
hysterectomy for ruptured uterus.
- 1 Abscess of thigh.
- 2 Perineal infection.
- 1 Local pelvic infection following manual  
removal of placenta.
- 3 Endometritis.
- 1 Pleurisy.
- 2 Bronchitis.
- 1 Urinary infection.
- 1 Pneumonia.
- 1 Pyrexia following lower segment  
caesarean section.

### STILLBIRTHS.

There were 25 stillbirths on the district during the year, and were caused as follows :—

#### (A) Maternal Health Factor

Anaemia of mother	..	..	..	1
Syphilis (failed to attend for treatment regularly)	..	..	..	1

#### (B) Obstetrical Complication Factor

Breech delivery	..	..	..	1
Cord round neck	..	..	..	3
Breech delivery—contraction ring	..			1
B.B.A. Cord round neck	..	..		1
Difficult forceps delivery—posterior position with impacted shoulders				1
Short cord	..	..	..	1

#### (C) Foetal Abnormalities

Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	3
---------------	----	----	----	---

#### (D) Underterminated Factor .. .. 12

**Neo-Natal Deaths.**

Total number of neo-natal deaths in the					
Borough	..	..	..	..	88
Total number in Middlesbrough Maternity					
Hospital	..	..	..	..	48
Total number in other hospitals			..	..	29
„ „ in district		..	..	..	11

**Certified Causes of Death in  
Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital.**

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	16
„ with Atelectasis	..	..			3
„ with Cardiac failure			..		3
„ with Cerebral Haemorrhage					1
„ with Asphyxia	..	..			1
„ with Placenta Praevia	..				1
„ with Broncho-Pneumonia and Congenital abnormalities					1
„ with Broncho-Pneumonia					1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	4
„ with Heart Disease			..		1
„ with Cardiac Failure			..		1
„ with Caesarean Section					1
„ with Plural Pregnancy	..				1
„ with Haemorrhagic Disease of the new-born			..		1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	..	..			4
Central Haemorrhage and tentorial tear					2
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	..	..		1
Broncho-Pneumonia, Cardiac Failure	..				1
Purulent Meningitis	}	..	..		1
Otitis Media		..	..		
Rhesus Incompatability	..	..	..		1
Achondroplasia	..	..	..		1
Immaturity with Achondroplasia			..		1



## Other Hospitals

Prematurity .. .. .	2
„ with Atelectasis .. ..	4
„ with A.P.H. .. ..	1
Atelectasis .. .. .	2
Broncho-Pneumonia .. ..	8
Intestinal Obstruction .. ..	1
Congenital morbus cordis, Mongolism	1
„ Heart Disease .. ..	1
Atresia of bowel .. .. .	1
Broncho-Pneumonia with cerebral haemorrhage .. .. .	1
Atelectasis with multiple congenital ..	1
deformities .. .. .	1
Multiple congenital deformities ..	1
Congenital Thrombocytopenia purpura	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. .. .	1
Haemorrhage, Necrosing Haemangioma of thigh .. .. .	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida .. .. .	1
Acc. Gastro-Enteritis .. ..	1
	<hr/>
	29
	<hr/>

## Domiciliary Cases :

Prematurity .. .. .	1
Prematurity, Hydrops foetalis. Cong. Hepatomegaly .. .. .	1
„ with Asphyxia Neon .. ..	1
Atelectasis .. .. .	1
Broncho Pneumonia .. .. .	1
Congenital Heart Disease .. ..	1
Convulsions, Gastro Enteritis .. ..	1
Accidental Asphyxia due to inhalation of regurgitated food .. ..	1
Asphyxia due to aspiration of foreign material delayed delivery, breech delivery .. .. .	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of new-born ..	1
Broncho Pneumonia, Cong. malformation of oesophagus .. .. .	1
	<hr/>
	11
	<hr/>

## MATERNAL DEATHS.

Total number of Maternal Deaths in the Borough..	3
Residents ..	2
Non-Residents ..	1

## Causes of Death

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| † 1 | (a) Cardiac failure                                | (b) Shock & Haemorrhage<br>(Non-Resident). |
| † 2 | (a) Peritonitis by attempting an illegal abortion. |  |
| † 3 | (a) Cerebral thrombo-phlebitis                     | (b) Pelvic vinous<br>thrombosis.           |

### Deaths Associated with Pregnancy.

- \* 1 (a) Coronary occlusion. (b) Specific aortitis.  
 ‡ 2 (a) Cerebral haemorrhage. (b) Congenital aneurysm  
 (P.M.)  
 † 3 (a) Uraemia. (b) Chronic nephritis.  
 † Death occurred in hospital.  
 \* Death occurred at home.  
 ‡ Death occurred in hospital after delivery and nursing  
 at home.

## HEALTH VISITING.

**Staff.**

We began the year with 1 Superintendent and 17 health visitors and 2 student health visitors in training at Newcastle. Both of these were successful in their examination and returned to the staff in March, but 5 of the existing health visitors resigned, and so at the end of the year there remained 1 Superintendent and 14 health visitors.

Details of the movement of staff are :—

Miss E. Rapp left at the end of March on her marriage.

Mrs. M. Bowling left in June and went to Canada.

Mrs. McMahon resigned for domestic reasons in the same month.

Mrs. M. Daly left the staff in August.

Miss M. Griffin transferred to Kent for domestic reasons  
in November.

### Student Health Visitors.

Miss Norman was accepted for training as a health visitor in November, and worked as a public health nurse in the department until commencing at Leicester in January, 1953.

One other nurse was accepted as a student health visitor in May and had entered for training at Nottingham. Unfortunately, she was unsuccessful in the midwifery examination and was, therefore, not eligible for training as a health visitor. She remained in the department as a public health nurse. No further students were recruited and several replies to our advertisement were withdrawn.

### **Public Health Nurses.**

The year began with 1 part-time public health nurse engaged in the work connected with infectious diseases ; and 2 paediatric-nurses working directly under a qualified health visitor and we had, in addition, the service of a seconded midwife who continued to give help until May. In May the potential health visitor student, referred to above, took up duties here and another nurse especially appointed for geriatric duties worked from May—October.

In September, one paediatric nurse left for further training and another was appointed in November. In addition, two nurses took over the geriatric work which has increased a very great deal and as the part-time nurse had left in July, a full-time nurse was appointed for infectious diseases.

The year ended with 2 public health nurses, 3 paediatric nurses and 2 geriatric nurses.

### **Senior Public Health Administration Course.**

This Authority again participated in the course of training as administered by the Royal College of Nursing and the London University. One student was received from the High Commissariat at Rome and was unsuccessful in the language and was prevented, in consequence, from taking the examination.

### **Home Visiting.**

In spite of very great staff difficulties, the actual visits paid are slightly in excess of last year. The town continues to increase in area and the visits now entail considerable travelling. Each health visitor is trying to supervise at least two areas and the variety of problems now dealt by her and the public health nurses cover a very wide field.

At one time a sudden rise in the infectious diseases made it impossible for the limited staff to deal with them all and the school children's visits were passed over to the School Health Service. After April, the ante natal investigation visits were removed from this section.



The care of the elderly continues to increase and the year ended with 532 old people receiving regular attention from the department. In addition, 139 had been in our care but had either died or removed to hospital. An increase of over a thousand visits have been paid to the elderly and the care given includes personal cleansing and toilet, general advice on self care and rehabilitation, the tracing of relatives, the assessing of special needs and the general welfare of the old person. Bathing and cleansing were carried out on 104 cases (83 males and 21 females).

Valuable help is given by the part-time male orderly who gives toilet care to the elderly men requiring it and visits some with a degree of regularity.

The following table gives the particulars and classification of the visits paid :—

Birth Enquiry or first visits	..	..	..	3,147
Visits to children 0-1 (excluding above)			..	15,909
				<hr/> 19,056 <hr/>
Visits to children 1—5	..	..	..	29,937
Toddler first visits	..	..	..	52
Special visits	..	..	..	1,249
Neo-natal and infant death visits			..	94
Ante-Natal first visits	..	..	..	422
Ante-Natal re-visits	..	..	..	173
Visits to aged men and others	..	..	..	1,172
Visits to aged women and others			..	1,652
Cleansing visits, men and boys	..	..	..	148
Cleansing visits, women	..	..	..	26
Infectious Disease visits	..	..	..	4,038
Mental Health visits	..	..	..	4
Ineffectual visits	..	..	..	5,787
				<hr/> 44,754 <hr/>
Total	..	..	..	<hr/> 63,810 <hr/>

### Occupation Centre.

The cleanliness of the children attending here has improved a great deal. Time has been spent on regular head examination and advice and teaching on personal hygiene has been given by the paediatric nurses, with practical demonstrations in hair washing and bathing where this has been necessary. The children generally are much more cleanliness-conscious than previously and are eager to co-operate where this is possible. The number of children found to be verminous was 16 boys and 12 girls, and these were given treatment. During the year, the approximate number of head inspections at the Occupation Centre was :—

Boys	..	940
Girls	..	688
Total	..	<u>1628</u>

### “ Transfers Out ” and “ Transfers In ”.

“ Transfers out ” to other Local Authorities continue to receive careful attention and particulars of the age groups of those transferred are :—

0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	Total
<u>517</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>843</u>

whilst “ Transfers in ” have numbered 274, in the following age groups :—

0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	Total
<u>53</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>274</u>

There has been some reduction in the number of children whose records are in the department, but who have moved and have been lost sight of, being 350 as against 483 in 1951, the age groups are as follows :—

0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	Total
<u>9</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>350</u>

With the difficulty of making regular routine visits because of shortage of staff and the present movement of population within the town, as well as without it, it is surprising that the number is not larger and its smallness reflects credit on the health visitors “ follow-up ” work.

### Premature Births.

The steady increase over the past six years continues noticeable.

1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
296	277	274	258	252	242	216

Of this figure 296, 210 were residents of the County Borough and 86 non-resident.

A special nurse appointed to care for the premature infant in its own home has been a great benefit and has overcome the difficulty in hospitalising all these babies. The nurse has continued the care of the infant until it has reached normal weight, when the health visitor has taken over and paid special visits.

From the following table it will be seen that the results of domiciliary nursing compare favourably with the results for premature babies born and nursed in hospital.

The particulars of premature infants are classified as follows :

Born at Home	..	..	..	..	..	92
Nursed at home and died within 24 hours	..	..				2
„	„	„	between 2nd and 7th day			2
„	„	„	between 8th and 28th day			2
„	„		and survived 28 days	..	..	71
Removed from home and died within 24 hours				..		4
„	„	„	between 2nd and			
			7th day	..		2
„	„	„	between 8th and			
			28th day	..	—	
„	„		and survived 28 days	..		9
Born in Hospital or Nursing Home	..	..	..			204
Born in hospital and died within 24 hours	..	..				13
„	„	„	between 2nd and 7th day			16
„	„	„	between 8th and 28th day			6
„	„		and survived 28 days	..	..	120
„	„		transferred alive before 4 weeks	..		49

During this year, as previously, cots have been on loan from this Department for the use of premature infants. These have been most useful and much appreciated by the parents. There are 12 cots specially designed and furnished with double linings, hot water bottles, blankets, flannel clothing, etc., whilst special feeders, mucus catheters and sub-clinical thermometers have been supplied to the midwives.



### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The number of centres has remained the same during the year but in August, the reconditioned premises in Lord Street were completed and the Congregational Church Sunday School-rooms, in which we had held child welfare and ante-natal sessions for some years, were vacated in favour of the better premises. The move has been a welcome one and the facilities offered in the Lord Street building are very good. The sessions remained the same and there have been, during the year, 9 child welfare centres weekly giving 13 sessions.

Number of children 0—1 attending for the first time ..	2,256
Number of children 1—5 attending for the first time ..	255
Total number of attendances of children 0—1 .. ..	25,446
Total number of attendances of children 1—5 .. ..	7,228
Number of children examined by Doctor .. ..	5,459
Number of children, advice given by Health Visitors ..	26,282
Number of Sessions .. .. .	651

The following table shows the attendances made during the year at each Centre :—

	0—1	1—5
Elizabeth Purvis, 2 sessions weekly	3,581	767
Lord Street (Cannon) 2 sessions „	3,637	1,327
Ayresome 2 sessions „	4,202	967
Grove Hill 2 sessions „	3,612	891
American Red Cross 1 session „	2,276	916
Acklam 1 session „	2,016	576
North Ormesby 1 session „	2,826	543
Thorntree 1 session „	1,724	549
Whinney Banks 1 session „	1,572	692
	<hr/> 25,446 <hr/>	<hr/> 7,228 <hr/>

Number of children recommended for special treatment from Child Welfare Centres					259
Orthopaedic Clinic, General Hospital	..	..	..	..	4
Dental treatment	..	..	..	..	2
General Hospital	..	..	..	..	7
U.V.L.	..	..	..	..	117
Orthopaedic School Clinic	..	..	..	..	87
Ophthalmic Clinic	..	..	..	..	8
Skin Clinic	..	..	..	..	3
Paediatrician	..	..	..	..	4
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	..	..	..	..	9
Chest Clinic	..	..	..	..	8
Speech Clinic	..	..	..	..	2
North Ormesby Hospital	..	..	..	..	6
North Riding Infirmary	..	..	..	..	1
Eston Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> 259 <hr/>

Number of Patch Tests taken at Child Welfare Centres and Nurseries					89
Elizabeth Purvis	..	..	..	..	14
Acklam	..	..	..	..	7
Grove Hill	..	..	..	..	13
Lord Street	..	..	..	..	10
Thorntree	..	..	..	..	11
American Red Cross	..	..	..	..	11
Whinney Banks	..	..	..	..	4
North Ormesby	..	..	..	..	4
Ayresome	..	..	..	..	—
and at Day Nurseries	..	..	..	..	15
					<hr/> 89 <hr/>

### ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

An orthopaedic surgeon of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, attends the School Clinic approximately every fortnight and cases recommended from welfare centres are referred for treatment.

There were 22 sessions during the year and 293 appointments made of which 104 were new cases.

### SALE OF WELFARE FOODS.

The Infant Food Depot is open on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days of the week for sale of proprietary brands of foods and vitamins, and the issue of Ministry of Food products, as well as being the central control for issues of welfare foods to the welfare centres.

During the year, there were issued 52,357 tins of national dried milk, 42,816 bottles of orange juice and 16,296 bottles of cod liver oil. Just over £5,500 was taken in the sale of dried milk alone and 621 packets of food were given free to persons in straitened circumstances.

### FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.

This service was continued during the year in conjunction with the Family Planning Association at the North Ormesby Welfare Centre, with free consultations for patients in the town, referred there for medical reasons which satisfied the Council's medical officer.

111 patients were referred for consultation from the following sources :—

General practitioners .. ..	5
Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics .. ..	68
Chest Clinics .. ..	8
St. Luke's Mental Hospital ..	30

### DAY NURSERIES.

	No. of Places.		No. on Register at 31.12.52.		Average Daily Attendance	
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Mosman Terrace ..	25	35	15	32	10	34
Parkside .. ..	25	35	23	25	18	29
West Lane .. ..	25	35	17	31	15	27



Up to November, the nurseries had been fully utilised by mothers who were compelled to take up employment, by widowers and fathers who had been left with children on the mothers admission to hospital for confinement or other cause, at which time the nursery fee was 1/4d. per day per child covering cost and preparation of food.

The N.H.S. Act, 1952, gave power to local authorities to recover charges on a far larger scale and as from November the Authority charged persons, availing themselves of this service, according to income. The fees ranging from nil to 11/6d. per day. There was from that date a marked falling off in attendances and at the end of the year the nurseries were not being fully utilised, although the average attendance for the year was superior to last year.

A non-resident course for nursery matrons was held at Durham from 25th March—4th April and Mrs. D. Little, Matron, Parkside Nursery, attended.

Miss E. A. Howe, Matron, West Lane Nursery, attended the annual conference of the National Association of Nursery Matrons at Stratford-on-Avon.

Four student nursery nurses commenced in September, bringing the total number of students to eight.

### **NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.**

Three nursery classes are now operating.

In addition to the " Grey Tiles " Nursery School, Green Lane, accommodating not more than 40 children, two nursery classes have been registered during the year.

Approval has been given for one to be held in the Grove Hill Methodist Chapel Schoolroom, catering for 20 children and one in St. Martin's Church Hall, for 28 children.

### **DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.**

No further clinics have been opened during the year and the number remains at 7 weekly sessions.

Good improvements have been made to the cubicle accommodation at North Ormesby and Elizabeth Purvis Clinics, and the attractive and greatly increased facilities in the new Lord Street premises are having effect on the attendance. This year too, it has been possible to provide dressing gowns for the mothers attending most of the clinics and these are much appreciated.



The standard of equipment generally in those buildings belonging to the Corporation is now very good indeed and efforts are continually being made to improve those clinics held in hired premises as facilities will allow.

There has been an overall increase in attendances this year over 1951 of 89 first visits and 65 re-attendances and whilst there has been some decrease in a number of areas, it will be seen that in others, there has been a decided increase and this is most marked in the figure for the Elizabeth Purvis Centre which is not on a new housing area but in the centre of the town.

		1952			1951
Lord Street (Cannon)—		—			—
1st attendances	..	342	1st attendances	..	269
Re-           ,,	..	876	Re-           ,,	..	757
		<u>1,218</u>			<u>1,026</u>
American Red Cross—					
1st attendances	..	199	1st attendances	..	255
Re-           ,,	..	558	Re-           ,,	..	687
		<u>757</u>			<u>942</u>
Thorntree —					
1st attendances	..	134	1st attendances	..	152
Re-           ,,	..	484	Re-           ,,	..	413
		<u>618</u>			<u>565</u>
Elizabeth Purvis—					
1st attendances	..	190	1st attendances	..	85
Re-           ,,	..	589	Re-           ,,	..	328
		<u>779</u>			<u>413</u>
Grove Hill—					
1st attendances	..	185	1st attendances	..	222
Re-           ,,	..	588	Re-           ,,	..	841
		<u>773</u>			<u>1,063</u>

	1952	1951
North Ormesby—	—	—
1st attendances ..	198	186
Re- „ ..	665	712
	<hr/> 863 <hr/>	<hr/> 898 <hr/>
Whinney Banks—		
1st attendances ..	159	149
Re- „ ..	621	580
	<hr/> 780 <hr/>	<hr/> 729 <hr/>
	1952	1951
	—	—
Total 1st attendances	1,407	Total 1st attendances 1,318
Total Re- „ ..	4,381	Total Re- „ .. 4,318
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Full Total .. ..	5,788	Full Total .. .. 5,636
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Routine Blood Testing.

Blood samples for examination for the Rhesus factor, Kahn and Wasserman reactions, continued to be taken as a routine procedure at all Ante-Natal Clinics throughout the year.

Total number of blood specimens taken was 1,238, an increase of 130 on the previous year.

Details of the results are :—

Rhesus Factor :—	Positive	889	representing 74.8%
	Negative	300	„ 25.2%
Kahn Tests :—	Positive	12	„ 1.112%
	Negative	1067	„ 98.887%
	Doubtful	2	
Wassermann Tests :—	Positive	8	
	Negative	21	
	Doubtful	3	

### POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES.

Post-Natal attendances continue to be poor. There is still difficulty in getting the mother to attend post-natally either because of domestic difficulties or because the full importance of these examinations are not fully understood or appreciated. The number attending was 3 less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the attendances made at the clinics which are run in connection with, and at the same time as, the ante natal clinics above :—

Lord Street (Cannon)	..	..	22
American Red Cross	..	..	22
Thorntree .. ..	..	..	12
Elizabeth Purvis ..	..	..	21
Grove Hill .. ..	..	..	30
North Ormesby ..	..	..	5
Whinney Banks ..	..	..	17
Total .. ..	..	..	129

The number of expectant and post-natal mothers recommended for further examination or treatment amounted to 164. These were referred to the following clinics :—

Family Planning .. ..	57
Dental Clinic .. ..	18
X-Ray Department .. ..	63
Obstetrician .. ..	9
General Hospital .. ..	4
Chest Clinic .. ..	9
Special Clinic .. ..	1
North Ormesby Hospital .. ..	3
	164

### ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

There were 152 registered illegitimate births for the County Borough during the year, consisting of 76 live males, 73 live females, 1 stillborn male, 2 stillborn females.

The following table shows the figures of illegitimate births since 1945 :—

1945 .. ..	223
1946 .. ..	276
1947 .. ..	227
1948 .. ..	202
1949 .. ..	188
1950 .. ..	215
1951 .. ..	180
1952 .. ..	152

SECTION C.

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**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The total number of notifications received during the year was 6,752 compared with 6,829 in the previous year.

**Diphtheria.**

The cases notified numbered 2 against 18 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

**Scarlet Fever.**

493 notifications were received as against 431 for the year 1951. The individual cases continued to be of a mild type. There were no deaths.

**Enteric Fever.**

No cases notified.

**Meningococcal Infections.**

Notifications of Meningococcal Infection decreased from 14 in 1951 to 5 in 1952. There was 1 death.

**Erysipelas.**

There were 14 notified cases.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**

80 cases were notified.

**Dysentery.**

Notifications of Bacillary Dysentery numbered 170, as against 167 for the year 1951. There was one case of Amoebic Dysentery, all the others being of the Sonnei type.

**Measles.**

During the year, 3086 notifications were received as compared with 3562 for the year 1951. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses. 1 death was notified.

**Chickenpox.**

1583 notifications were received of which 904 occurred in school children. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.



**Whooping Cough.**

There were 869 cases notified during the year with 1 death as compared with 480 cases and 1 death in 1951. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

4 cases were notified ; all cases had unimpaired vision.

**Influenza.**

There were 2 deaths from this disease as compared with 35 in the previous year.

**Influenzal Pneumonia.**

1 case was notified.

**Acute Primary Pneumonia.**

There were 84 cases notified, and there were 95 deaths.

**Smallpox.**

No case occurred during the year.

**Anterior Poliomyelitis.**

There were 7 cases of this disease during the year and no deaths.

There were 4 cases of Polioencephalitis and no deaths.

All cases were treated at West Lane Hospital, where full facilities exist.

**Gastro-Enteritis.**

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Gastro-Enteritis during the year, 8 compared with 10 in 1951.

**Food Poisoning.**

Two outbreaks involving 33 cases and 20 single cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year. In 34 cases the organism was identified as Salmonella ; in 12 cases Staphylococci and in 7 cases the organism was unidentified.

**Vaccination.**

				No. Vaccinated.			
				Primary.		Re-Vaccinations.	
				1951	1952	1951	1952
Under 1 year	..	..	..	172	180	—	—
1 year	..	..	..	168	143	1	—
2—4 yrs.	..	..	..	44	32	4	7
5—14 yrs.	..	..	..	27	32	15	14
15 and over	..	..	..	111	83	216	139
				522	470	236	160
				1951	1952		
Registered Live Births	..	..	..	3,073	3,098		
Percentage of children under 1 year vaccinated in relation to registered births	..	..	..	5.60	5.81		

Vaccinations were undertaken by members of the Health Department staff at a Central Clinic, whilst members of the public were also vaccinated free of charge by their family doctors.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out by the Public Health Department in the year 1952, is shown by the following figures :—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	..	..	..	1,717
No. of schoolchildren immunised	..	..	..	909
No. of reinforcing injections	..	..	..	1,690

The following are the percentages of the total number of children in the town who have been immunised in the two groups :—

Percentage of children under 5 years of age immunised	..	..	..	45.01%
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised	..	..	..	81%

# IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of children at 31st December, 1952, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1941).

Age at 31.12.52 i.e. born in yr.	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	5 to 9 1943-1947	10 to 14 1938-1942	Total under 15
Number Immunised	128	1236	1685	1623	2079	10,596	9,007	26,354
Estimated mid-year Child population 1952	Children under five					Children 5-14		
	15,000					24,200		
Percentage	45.01%					81%		

Notifications.			Deaths.		
Age at date of notifica- tion.	Number of Cases notified.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation	Age at date of death.	Number of deaths.	Number of Cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation.
Under 1	..	..	Under 1	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..
3	..	..	3	..	..
4	..	..	4	..	..
5 to 9	..	..	5 to 9	..	..
10 to 14	2	2	10 to 14	..	..
Totals	2	2	Totals	Nil	Nil

**SCABIES.**

The treatment of scabies and other verminous conditions continued during the year and there was a decrease in the number of cases dealt with in the patients own homes.

	1950	1951	1952
	—	—	—
Adults .. ..	3	5	2
School children ..	30	35	7
Pre-school children ..	4	3	11
Occupation Centre children .. ..	..	..	1
Total of patients ..	37	43	21
Total of treatments ..	97	108	56

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

This report was compiled by Dr. B. Coutts, Consultant Chest Physician and part time Tuberculosis After-Care Officer to the Middlesbrough Corporation.

The last few years have produced an unprecedented decline in this country in the number of persons dying from tuberculosis. This improvement has also occurred in Middlesbrough, where the figure of deaths from tuberculosis has fallen from 71 in 1951 to 47 in 1952.

While this leaves Middlesbrough still lagging far behind many more favoured parts of the kingdom, it is yet indicative of a fall in the mortality of approximately one-third in one year in the town.

This fall in deaths must be attributed in considerable part to the new anti-tuberculosis drugs which have come into use in recent years. It is gratifying to be able to report that the deaths among young women have become fewer. Unfortunately, the high death rate among men over 45 is unchanged. The number of new cases is almost unaltered at 297, compared with 305. Although many patients have advanced disease at the time of diagnosis, it is encouraging that sputum-negative cases numbered 129 in 1952 against 91 in 1951.



The fall in the mortality from tuberculosis among the known patients and the sustained flow of new cases means increasing pressure on the Chest Clinic and on its hospital and sanatorium beds. It has therefore not been possible to abolish the waiting lists. After treatment, male patients are occasionally found to be homeless. Many are unfit to return to their previous work. It would therefore be of great value if a small hostel could be provided for the first group and some light industry started for the second.

The preventive work of the Clinic continues to be pressed. Towards the end of the year the Council appointed a clerk for this work at the Chest Clinic. The increased efforts should help greatly in forwarding this most important aspect of the anti-tuberculosis campaign. In 1952, 1,284 persons in contact with cases of tuberculosis were X-rayed, 31 being found to have active infection. B.C.G. (anti-tuberculosis) vaccination was given to 168 children and 23 nurses. Routine X-ray examination of pregnant women was introduced during the year, and although only a minority of the women have been X-rayed, a few definite cases have been found. I feel strongly that the X-ray examination of all pregnant women should be regarded as a routine measure. Facilities have been provided, and if fully used, would save a great deal of illness and unhappiness for those unfortunate women who may deteriorate so gravely in the months after confinement because of unrecognised tuberculosis and who are a danger to their babies and themselves.

During the year, the arrangements for free milk to needy patients were re-organised and grants are now available by the Council to a considerably increased number of patients.

In April, 1952, Dr. L. J. Rowley was appointed as a Consultant Chest Physician and has taken an active part in the public health aspects of the work in the town.

Although deaths are fewer, the number of patients being seen at the Clinic is steadily rising. An improved follow-up system is in being and patients are not defaulting or being lost sight of in the numbers experienced in the past.

The staff of the Clinic, medical, nursing, welfare and clerical, have all been hard-pressed and it is a pleasure to record my thanks to them for their efforts.

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Age Groups ..	0-5	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All Ages
Resp. Males .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	4	7	10	3	28
Resp. Females ..	..	..	..	2	5	3	1	1	..	12
Non-Resp. Males ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	5
Non-Resp. Females..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total .. ..	4	..	..	2	10	8	8	11	4	47

In addition to these deaths, 16 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis died from other causes.

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Age Group	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	All Ages.
Respiratory Males	..	5	5	8	6	13	14	29	16	15	16	3	2	132
Respiratory Females	..	4	7	12	4	19	21	35	19	11	7	5	2	146
Non-Respiratory Males	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
Non-Respiratory Females	..	1	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
Totals	..	11	14	23	15	36	35	65	36	27	23	8	4	297

## Case Finding—Sources of Notification.

Chest Clinic .. ..	82
G. P. X-ray Scheme .. ..	18
Contacts .. ..	31
Mass Radiography .. ..	148
Registrar's Returns .. ..	6
Transfers from other areas, etc. ..	12

### Middlesbrough Patients admitted to Hospitals during 1952.

		Males.	Females.	Children.
West Lane Sanatorium .. ..	..	—	59	—
General Hospital .. ..	..	46	40	..
Hemlington Hospital .. ..	..	2	7	9
Poole Sanatorium .. ..	..	57	40	13
Earl's House Sanatorium .. ..	..	..	..	5
St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Croft ..	..	43	..	..
Normanby Hospital .. ..	..	..	..	12
Guisborough Isolation Hospital ..	..	..	2	..
Tindale Crescent Hospital, Bishop Auckland .. ..	..	..	3	..
Total .. ..	..	148	151	39

### Contacts.

		1952	1951
Tuberculin negative .. ..	..	248	299
Tuberculin positive .. ..	..	164	302
B.C.G. vaccinations .. ..	..	168	191
Persons X-rayed .. ..	..	1,284	1,312
Total contacts examined .. ..	..	1,696	2,104

### Types of cases found.

		Males and Females	Males	Females	Children
Sputum Negative {	A.1. (Minimal)	54	26	28	43
	A.2. (Moderate)	70	30	40	5
	A.3. (Advanced)	5	2	3	2
		— 129	— 58	— 71	..
Sputum Positive {	B.1. (Minimal)	10	5	5	..
	B.2. (Moderate)	55	29	26	..
	B.3. (Advanced)	25	14	11	..
		— 90	— 48	— 42	..
		219	106	113	50

N.B. Details not available in 10 cases.  
8 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis not included.

### Clinic Attendances.

		1952	1951
Total clinic attendance for 1952 (including refills) .. ..	..	9,974	7,549
New patients seen during 1952 .. ..	..	973	813
G.P. X-rays .. ..	..	582	1,274
(New patients X-rayed, but not seen at clinic).			



MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT 1C. MIDDLESBROUGH 1952  
STATISTICAL REPORT

NUMBER OF MALES X-RAYED AND REFERRED TO CHEST CLINICS,  
SHOWING ABNORMALITIES FOUND.

Examinees	Miniature Films	Diag- nosed on Miniature Films	Re- called for Large Film	Did not attend	X- rayed on Large Film	N.A.D. on Large Film	Diag- nosed on Large Film	To Chest Clinics	ABNORMALITIES FOUND				
									Active T.B.	Inactive T.B.	Thoracic Neo- plasm	Bronch- iectasis	Miscell- aneous
Doctors' Patients .. ..	652	16	186	2	184	23	17	144	34	30	10	27	59
T. B. Contacts .. ..	521	..	19	1	18	7	2	9	2	6	..	..	2
National Service Recruits .. ..	1,430	..	64	2	62	21	10	31	3	16	..	3	15
Schoolchildren .. ..	1,538	..	25	1	24	12	1	11	3	3	..	1	4
Adults working with children .. ..	497	* 3	40	* 1	39	14	4	21	5	12	—	3	6
Miscellaneous .. ..	3,025	*14	176	* 5	171	47	14	110	28	33	8	11	50
Total .. ..	7,663	*33	510	*12	498	124	48	326	75	100	18	45	136

\* 1 person did not attend for a Large Film and was diagnosed from the miniature film.

\* 3 persons " " " were " " " "

\* 4 " " " " " " " "

Cases still outstanding at Chest Clinics .. 33.



NUMBER OF FEMALES X-RAYED AND REFERRED CHEST CLINICS  
SHOWING ABNORMALITIES FOUND.

Examinees	Miniature Films	Diag- nosed on Miniature Films	Re- called for Large Film	Did not attend	X- rayed on Large Film	N.A.D. on Large Film	Diag- nosed on Large Film	To Chest Clinics	ABNORMALITIES FOUND				
									Active T.B.	Inactive T.B.	Thoracic Neo- plasm	Bronch- iectasis	Miscell- aneous
Doctors' Patients .. ..	693	9	119	1	118	24	18	76	20	25	—	8	48
T. B. Contacts .. ..	554	2	41	1	40	7	4	29	15	13	—	1	4
Ante-Natal Patients .. ..	361	1	20	—	20	8	2	10	2	4	—	2	3
Schoolchildren .. .	1,868	2	27	—	27	15	2	10	3	5	—	2	4
Adults working with children ..	1,233	9	62	—	62	30	7	25	4	23	—	3	9
Miscellaneous .. ..	3,758	7	154	2	152	57	10	85	29	30	—	11	27
Total .. ..	8,467	30	423	4	419	141	43	235	73	100	—	27	95

Cases still outstanding at Chest Clinics .. 13.

**Number of Males and Females X-rayed and referred to Chest Clinics.**

X-rayed on Miniature Film	..	16,130			
Diagnosed on Miniature Film	..	63			
Recalled for Large Film	..	933	=	5.78%	of total X-rayed
X-rayed on Large Film	..	917	=	5.68%	„ „ „
Normal on Large Film	..	265			
Diagnosed on Large Film	..	91			
Referred to Chest Clinics	..	561	=	3.47%	of total X-rayed
Cases outstanding at Chest Clinics		46			

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**Abnormalities Shown in Disease Groups—Males and Females.**

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	148	=	0.91%	of total X-rayed
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	200	=	1.24%	(approx.) of total X-rayed
Thoracic Neoplasm	..	18	=	0.11%	of total X-rayed
Bronchiectasis	..	72	=	0.44%	„ „ „
Pleural Abnormalities	..	28	=	0.17%	„ „ „
Bronchitis and Emphysema	..	55	=	0.34%	„ „ „
Congenital Heart Disease	..	4	}	=	0.26% „ „ „
Acquired Heart Disease	..	38			
Miscellaneous	..	106			
Total	..	669	=	4.14%	„ „ „

Cases of Active Tuberculosis Male and Female.  
Shown as a percentage of the Group X-rayed.

Group X-rayed	Total X-rayed	Active T.B.			
		M.	F.	T.	
Doctors' Patients ..	1,345	34	20	54	% of Group X-rayed = 4.01
T. B. Contacts .. ..	1,075	2	15	17	= 1.58
National Service Recruits .. ..	1,430	3	—	3	= 0.21
Schoolchildren .. ..	3,406	3	3	6	(approx.) = 0.17
Adult working with children .. ..	1,730	5	4	9	= 0.52
Ante-Natal cases .. ..	361	..	2	2	= 0.55
Miscellaneous .. ..	6,783	28	29	57	= 0.84
	16,130	75	73	148	= 0.91

Reference has been made to the survey of school-children in the School Medical Officer's Annual Report.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

We are indebted to the Special Treatment Centre at the Middlesbrough General Hospital for the following tables.

It will be seen from figures below that there was an increase during the year of two in the number of new cases attending the clinic, there being 743 for the year as compared with 741 for 1951.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1951	39	44	138	16	392	112	569	172	741
1952	30	36	134	16	404	123	568	175	743

Middlesbrough Cases .. 262

Seamen .. .. 260

Other Cases .. .. 221

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743

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#### Total Attendances in 1952 of All Persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2,182	3,281	442	65	1,433	416	4,057	3,762	7,819

#### Congenital Syphilis—New Cases classified in Age Groups.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and over	Total
	—	—	—	—	—
Male .. ..	..	..	2	2	4
Female .. ..	1	..	2	11	14
	—	—	—	—	—
	1	..	4	13	18
	—	—	—	—	—



**Cases under Observation or Treatment on 31st December, 1951.**

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
136	194	12	9	28	13	176	216	392

The year 1952 has brought little change in the work of the Special Treatment Department.

Contacts have been fewer than in previous years, but those who have been traced have attended and received treatment.

Most patients attend regularly for treatment, but some are inclined to fall off when under surveillance. A visit coupled with a chat on the need for these periodic check-ups encourages the patients to attend, hence the follow-up of defaulters by letters and visits still continues to show satisfactory results.

During the year, 71 children were seen, and of these 5 required treatment, the rest being free from disease.

### CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 44 patients were admitted to convalescent homes as shown below :—

North Eastern Counties Societies' Convalescent Grange-over-Sands .. ..	Friendly Home, .. ..	14
Lady of Lourdes Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands .. ..	.. ..	15
Proctor Memorial Home, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham .. ..	.. ..	9
The Poor Children's Holiday Association Home, Wickham, Co. Durham ..	..	3
Private Accommodation .. ..	.. ..	3

## LABORATORY SERVICES IN THE TEES-SIDE AREA.

### Introduction :

The Central Clinical Laboratory and the Medical Research Council Public Health Laboratory continue to function in close co-operation with each other. Between them the two laboratories provide a comprehensive pathological service for the hospitals, health departments and general practitioners in a wide area.

During 1952, it has still been necessary to send specimens for biological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton, but during 1953, facilities for this type of work will become available in Middlesbrough.

The greater part of the work of the laboratories concerns the diagnosis of the individual patient, the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease and the routine examination of milk, water and foods. Concurrently with this work however, a good deal of time is devoted to research. Several problems of both clinical and epidemiological importance are under investigation. The laboratories are also assisting in the nation-wide investigations organized by the Medical Research Council on such subjects as influenza, psittacosis and the trial of new drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis.

The Public Health Laboratory acts as a distributing centre for various vaccines and antitoxins and these are available to health departments and general practitioners.

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## **MENTAL HEALTH SECTION.**

### **Constitution and Meetings of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.**

The Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Council is responsible for this Service and consists of 13 Members of the Health Committee and 3 co-opted Members. Meetings are held quarterly.

The Service is supervised by a Senior Medical Officer and staffed by a Senior Administrative Clerk, 3 Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Workers, 1 Supervisor and 2 Assistant Supervisors at the Occupation Centre, and 1 Woodwork Instructor at the Centre for adult male mental defectives.

There is close co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees with regard to the supervision of patients who are allowed out on trial from mental hospitals, or on licence from institutions for mental defectives. The Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Workers report on these patients to the hospital concerned. No voluntary organisations are used for the care or after-care of mental illness or mental defectiveness.

The local Mental Hospital (St. Luke's) runs training courses for duly authorised officers, which last for approximately 6 weeks. Two of our D.A.Os. have received this course which has been of great benefit to them.

### **Occupation Centre.**

The number of children on the register of the Centre is now 50, and this is the maximum that can be accommodated in the present building. There is a constant waiting list for admission to the Centre, but it is hoped that larger premises will soon be available and the situation will then be eased.

### **Handicraft Centre.**

The Meath Street Woodwork Centre for adult male defectives has continued to accommodate the maximum number of persons possible (12), and is greatly appreciated by the boys in attendance.



**Mental Deficiency Acts.****Petitions by Medical Practitioners.**

The following medical officers are approved for the purpose of giving certificates of mental defect to accompany petitions for orders under the mental deficiency acts.

Medical Officer of Health.

One or more Senior <sup>MEDICAL</sup> ~~Senior~~ Officers of the Public Health Department.

The Senior Assistant School Medical Officer.

The Medical Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital.

The Mental Health Service proposals include the appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker who should hold a Diploma in Social Science, but owing to the shortage of suitably qualified persons, it has not been possible yet to fill this post.

**Work undertaken in the Community.****(a) Section 28—National Health Service Act, 1946.**

The After-care of mental health cases discharged from St. Luke's Hospital and being notified to the Medical Officer of Health, continued to be undertaken by the Mental Health Workers on the Department's staff.

The number of such cases receiving after-care at the 31st December, 1952, was :—

Males	..	..	26
Females	..	..	25
			—
Total	..		51
			—

The total number of visits paid was 78.

**(b) The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930.**

The following cases have been admitted to St. Luke's Hospital by the Duly Authorised Officers, during the year :—

Voluntary	..	..
Temporary	..	23
Certified	..	37
Urgency Order		2
Section 20	..	80
		—
Total	..	142



The cases have been dealt with as follows :—

Mr. Sidaway .. ..	53
Mrs. Sawdon .. ..	81
Miss Mothersill ..	8

In addition, 149 voluntary cases were admitted to St. Luke's Hospital by sources other than our Duly Authorised Officers.

The services of the town ambulances were required on 129 occasions and private taxis on 45 occasions.

Mr. William Raymond Sidaway, Duly Authorised Officer, left the Mental Health Service in December, 1952, on being appointed Senior D.A.O., County Borough of Rotherham. His long and conscientious service in the Mental Health Department is greatly appreciated.

Miss S. Mothersill was appointed Mental Health Worker and Relief D.A.O. on the 4th July, 1952.

**(c) Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938.**

The following table shows the disposal of Middlesbrough mental defective cases, in institutions :—

Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital ..	106
Aycliffe Hospital .. ..	49
Rampton State Institution .. ..	12
Lisieux Hall .. ..	3
St. Joseph's Home .. ..	1
Moss-side Institution .. ..	2
Etloe House .. ..	1
Royal Albert Institution .. ..	1
Field Heath House .. ..	1
Whittington Hall .. ..	2
Bishop Auckland Institution .. ..	1
Howbeck House, Hartlepool .. ..	5
Manor Hospital, Epsom .. ..	1
Northgate Hospital .. ..	1
Calderstone Hospital .. ..	1
Meanwood Hospital .. ..	1

The Number of patients on licence at the end of the year was :—

Prudhoe Hall Colony .. 11

The following cases were admitted during the year :—

	Prudhoe	Aycliffe	Rampton	
Adult Males	—	3	2	
Adult Females	—	1	—	
Female children	—	—	—	
Male children	1	1	—	
	1	5	2	Total 8

**Ascertainment, including number of Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year.**

17 cases (11 male and 6 female) were notified by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944.

9 cases (4 male and 5 female) were notified under Section 57 (5), and 8 cases (3 male and 5 female) were notified by other sources.

Of this number, 16 males and 12 females were placed under Statutory Supervision, one was admitted to an institution and 5 were placed under voluntary supervision.

**Guardianship and Supervision.**

At the end of the year, 255 cases were under supervision, 133 being males and 122 females. No case was under guardianship at the end of the year.

**HOME NURSING SERVICE.**

The Middlesbrough District Nursing Association have continued to provide a Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Council. At the beginning of the year there were 5 nurses employed whole-time and 8 nurses employed part-time working under the direction of the Superintendent, Miss I. G. Bulloch and her Assistant, Miss M. A. Murray. Staff changes occurred during the year and on the 31st December, 1952, there were 16 nurses employed whole-time and 7 nurses employed part-time. The Home is approved for Training purposes.

Shown below is a summary of the work of the Association based on the monthly reports submitted by them.

MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.  
HOME NURSING SERVICE—FOR THE YEAR, 1952.

	Patients Receiving Attention at beginning of month	New Cases	Total	Discharged	Cases Remaining on books at end of month	Total Visits paid	Ex-hospital Cases
January	194	146	340	148	192	3,920	8
February	192	143	335	124	211	3,984	16
March	211	124	335	126	209	4,202	4
April	209	94	303	111	192	3,848	6
May	192	135	327	129	198	3,670	18
June	198	115	313	93	220	3,694	10
July	220	112	332	112	220	4,087	8
August	220	90	310	100	210	3,898	16
September	210	109	319	88	231	4,308	6
October	231	143	374	132	242	4,701	10
November	242	129	371	130	241	4,328	14
December	241	154	395	175	220	4,517	10

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES.

Abscess	..	..	4	..	1	Maternity	..	..	1
Amputation	..	..	3	..	7	Nephrectomy	..	..	3
Anastomosis	..	..	1	..	1	Nephritis, chronic	..	..	1
Appendicectomy	..	..	3	..	1	Obstruction	..	..	1
Arthritis	..	..	1	..	3	Pernicious Anaemia	..	..	1
Boils	..	..	1	..	5	Pneumonia	..	..	1
Bruising	..	..	1	..	1	Prolapse, Uterus	..	..	1
Cancer	..	..	9	..	5	Prostatectomy	..	..	1
Carbuncle	..	..	1	..	1	Senility	..	..	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	..	..	1	..	3	Septic Foot	..	..	1
Cholecystectomy	..	..	3	..	5	Sinus	..	..	2
Circumcision	..	24	..	..	3	Thoracoplasty	..	..	1
Colitis	..	1	..	..	1	Tuberculosis	..	..	6
Colostomy	..	2	..	..	1	Ulcer, leg	..	..	1
Colpurnaphy	..	1	..	..	2				
Cystotomy (Supra pubic)	..	6	..	..	1				



ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES AND VISITS PAID.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Medical ..	73	1,481	59	1,557	49	1,701	32	1,487	57	1,488	46	1,529	54	1,650	46	1,625	63	1,811	63	1,715	55	1,611	59	1,637
Surgical ..	9	614	14	715	6	705	13	745	20	764	10	606	14	741	15	757	10	868	16	857	15	878	8	802
Pneumonia ..	12	131	12	107	10	67	5	120	3	17	2	27	2	27	2	16	9	85	11	122	10	82	17	98
Tuberculosis ..	6	79	12	192	9	232	3	119	8	78	12	183	10	315	7	285	12	283	19	562	15	386	10	442
Diabetes ..	1	873	5	817	3	839	3	778	2	732	1	771	1	791	1	807	1	801	1	864	1	788	2	774
Children under 5	15	107	17	118	14	80	17	117	15	125	15	100	12	102	5	55	5	20	11	55	11	71	13	95
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gynaecological ..	1	31	—	29	4	30	1	17	—	20	—	16	1	9	2	17	—	33	1	40	1	15	2	9
Maternity and Midwifery ..	3	52	2	19	2	17	3	68	6	76	1	2	4	47	2	37	1	—	3	24	5	54	7	60
Miscarriage	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Injections	24	383	22	305	25	384	17	272	23	237	28	332	14	295	9	190	7	295	16	307	16	317	35	466
Erysipelas ..	1	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	5
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casual Visits ..	—	141	—	125	—	118	—	125	—	129	—	128	—	110	—	105	—	105	—	147	—	126	—	129
	146	3,920	143	3,984	124	4,202	94	3,848	135	3,670	115	3,694	112	4,087	90	3,898	109	4,308	143	4,701	129	4,328	154	4,517

NURSING STAFF.

Whole-time.		Part-time.	
At 31st December, 1952 ..	16	7	



### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service continued to function as in previous years, based on the General Hospital, with one separate ambulance stationed at West Lane Hospital for infectious disease calls.

The number of calls on the Ambulance Service were in excess of those for previous years.

One new Bedford ambulance and a second-hand Wolseley car for sitting cases were added to the vehicle strength during the year, the vehicle strength at the end of the year being nine ambulances, one sitting case ambulance and three sitting case cars.

The strength of the ambulance staff remained at 12 male drivers, seven male attendants, four female attendants, two male and two female telephonists.

The Ambulance Service telephonists continued to operate the General Hospital telephone switchboard from 5 p.m. to 9 a.m. Mondays to Fridays and 12 noon on Saturdays until 9 a.m. Monday.

The following figures show the number of cases dealt with in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 :—

1949	1950	1951	1952
—	—	—	—
13,223	19,688	25,392	33,648

An analysis of the 1952 total number of patients carried is shown in the following table :—



1952	Number of Journeys	PATIENTS CARRIED									Not Required and Other Services	CATEGORIES OF PATIENTS CARRIED															MILEAGE				PETROL			OIL		
		Recurrent Cases	Sitting-Cases	Patients Carried in Ambulances	Patients Carried in Sitting Case Vehicles	Recurrent Cases in Ambulances	Sitting Cases in Ambulances	Recurrent Cases in Sitting Case Vehicles	Sitting Cases in Sitting Case Vehicles	Patients Carried Outside the Borough Boundary		Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Home Accidents	Works Illnesses	Maternity Cases	Obstetrical Flying Squad Cases	Mental Cases	House to House Transfers	Hospital to Hospital Transfers	Out-Patients	Admissions to Hospital	Discharges from Hospital	West Lane Hospital Cases	TOTAL	Ambulances	Sitting Case Vehicles	West Lane Hospital	Total	Ambulances	Sitting Case Vehicles	Total	Ambulances	Sitting Case Vehicles	Total
JANUARY	1,521	621	2,302	2,318	605	618	1,700	3	602	270	51	34	22	46	11	14	65	2	5	4	180	1,683	277	396	184	2,923	6,870	3,141	529	10,540	524	161	685	19	20	39
FEBRUARY	1,410	614	2,262	2,148	728	596	1,552	18	710	292	44	24	14	54	18	14	61	5	8	4	144	1,734	259	405	132	2,876	7,286	2,957	396	10,639	531	179	710	44	17	61
MARCH	1,279	584	2,059	2,159	484	572	1,587	12	472	273	35	32	19	39	13	7	47	5	11	5	125	1,543	258	403	136	2,643	7,415	3,152	403	10,970	561	136	697	21	8	29
APRIL	1,225	595	1,893	2,105	383	585	1,520	10	373	256	33	46	20	50	13	10	47	7	9	6	139	1,403	266	370	102	2,488	7,158	2,441	455	10,054	496	120	616	30	2	32
MAY	1,422	559	2,234	2,145	648	541	1,604	18	630	293	30	60	17	48	14	11	45	5	13	5	155	1,613	231	447	129	2,793	7,676	3,932	500	12,108	572	193	765	16	18	34
JUNE	1,318	556	2,006	1,912	650	546	1,366	10	640	294	33	44	21	58	15	7	51	3	9	4	159	1,455	240	394	102	2,562	6,588	3,522	435	10,545	444	169	613	32	16	48
JULY	1,544	623	2,305	1,913	1,015	600	1,313	23	992	292	63	71	14	53	18	9	55	8	8	6	180	1,452	240	694	120	2,928	7,128	4,765	518	12,411	486	246	732	42	29	71
AUGUST	1,345	570	1,868	1,858	580	561	1,297	9	571	321	46	51	16	33	15	16	48	7	6	7	169	1,392	242	331	105	2,438	7,147	3,306	428	10,881	492	161	653	55	18	73
SEPTEMBER	1,530	631	2,233	2,190	674	620	1,570	11	663	300	68	53	26	58	10	10	58	5	9	3	188	1,740	228	343	133	2,864	7,511	3,394	433	11,338	540	187	727	35	16	51
OCTOBER	1,564	594	2,658	2,427	825	584	1,843	10	815	307	53	55	19	59	15	14	58	2	15	3	170	2,026	242	381	193	3,252	7,741	3,393	527	11,661	576	190	766	48	10	58
NOVEMBER	1,432	605	2,389	2,158	836	592	1,566	13	823	279	57	38	21	53	23	15	44	3	5	4	132	1,698	257	532	169	2,994	7,109	3,350	555	11,014	528	189	717	43	10	53
DECEMBER	1,477	660	2,227	2,123	764	637	1,486	23	741	274	106	40	26	51	13	18	62	3	10	6	140	1,575	346	486	111	2,887	6,844	3,650	314	10,808	581	207	788	46	10	56
TOTAL	17,067	7,212	26,436	25,456	8,192	7,052	18,404	160	8,032	3,451	619	548	235	602	178	145	641	55	108	57	1,881	19,314	3,086	5,182	1,616	33,648	86,473	41,003	5,493	132,969	6,331	2,138	8,469	431	174	605

( Gallons )( Pints )

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The Domestic Help Service has continued throughout the year to supply help in cases of general illness, maternity, and in the homes of the chronic sick, aged and infirm. Many letters of appreciation were received during the year with regard to the kindness and efficiency of various home helps, who are ordinary housewives, selected for their qualities of character, and many acts of kindness are performed over and above their paid duties. In many homes where the patient is difficult, or the homes dirty, it is the tact and good sense of the home help which enables us to give help where it is most needed.

Enquiries for domestic help numbered 456 during the year, as compared with 426 in 1951, and 346 in 1950. The majority of enquiries received are still from the patients and relatives, but an increasing number is coming from other sources as shewn by the table below :—

	1950	1951	1952
	—	—	—
Patients and relatives ..	65%	60%	55%
Doctors .. .. .	7%	10%	7%
National Assistance Board	10%	12%	11%
District Nursing Association	—	3%	3%
Health Department ..	9%	10%	18%
Hospitals .. .. .	1%	1%	4%
Others .. .. .	8%	4%	2%

99 patients booked a home help for confinements, compared with 118 in 1951, and 153 in 1950, but only 54 had the service of a home help, 45 cases were cancelled. It is not possible to give the reason for all the 45 cancellations, as, in the majority of cases no notification of cancellation was received at the office. Of those who gave reasons, five were on account of cost, 17 made private arrangements, and 10 were admitted to the Maternity Hospital.

Of the 54 cases receiving help for maternity, 46 had the services of the home help for 2 weeks (full time), three for two weeks (half-time, four hours per morning), two for two weeks (part-time, two hours per morning), and three for one week (part-time).



The following table shows the cases attended during 1951 :—

	Children	T.B. Cases	General Illness	Maternity	M.D.	Aged & Chr. Sick	Total	Total 1951
On books 1st Jan. ..	—	3	12	3	—	177	195	112
New cases started ..	—	15	81	56	—	178	330	382
Cases completed ..	—	9	78	57	—	174	318	299
On books 31st Dec. ..	—	9	15	2	—	181	207	195

The number of home helps employed has varied from 69 at the beginning of the year to 64 at the end of 1952.

Of the 64 Helps, 34 are available full-time and 30 part-time.

878 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

#### NURSING HOMES.

	No. of Homes.	No of beds provided for :		
		Maternity.	Others.	Total.
Homes first registered during the year ..	—	—	—	—
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	5	22	47	69

#### DEATHS IN REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1952.

0—65		65—75		75—85		85 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	6	1	4	2	3	1	4

Males	..	..	6
Females	..	..	17
Total	..	..	23

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.****CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.**

Proceedings under Section 47 of the 1948 Act, were only necessary in one case in which an old lady was found to need urgent removal to an institution and action was taken under the emergency powers of the 1951 amendment to the act.

In accordance with Circular 42/51 of the Ministry of Health, full particulars of the case dealt with under the Act are given below :—

An old lady aged 76, was found to be constantly wandering away from home, was eating insufficient food and becoming mentally confused. She became verminous and suffered from sores of the head, and the premises in which she lived were indescribably filthy. During November, she wandered as far as West Hartlepool where she was picked up by the police and owing to her poor physical condition, was put in hospital for 3 days until her identity could be established, when she was returned to Middlesbrough.

She refused to go into an old persons hostel for the necessary care and attention and a Magistrates' Order for her removal to Holgate was obtained on the 27th November. This Order would normally require renewal at the end of 3 weeks, but she settled down in the hostel and decided to remain in voluntarily before the expiry of the 3 weeks period.

**Social Worker.**

A beginning only was made in establishing the true function of the Social Worker in the Department. It is essentially one of co-ordination, linking the various health services, statutory and voluntary, to the needs of the individual.

The Social Worker is concerned with the social factors giving rise to illness and the two most prominent are undoubtedly the chronic loneliness endured by many aged persons and the general housing problem. The tendency for families to fail to care for their old folk is viewed with alarm and it is hoped to alleviate this by putting many of the lonely in touch with voluntary organisations supplying friendly visitors. Similarly, there is much that can be done to alleviate the problem of the handicapped and severely disabled by closer co-operation with the voluntary bodies concerned.

The majority of cases have been referred to the Social Worker by the Medical Officer of Health and members of the Health Department staff, but in the coming year it is hoped the Social Worker will have a stronger link with the local hospitals and general practitioners.

The Social Worker appreciates the helpful co-operation given by the Department staff during this first year.

190 families have been referred during the year as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health	..	..	106
Superintendent Health Visitor	..	..	11
Supervisor of Midwives	..	..	5
Domestic Help Organiser	..	..	28
Duly Authorised Officers	..	..	4
Social Worker	..	..	13
General Practitioners	..	..	7
Hospitals	..	..	6
Housing Officer	..	..	6
Moral Welfare Worker	..	..	3
W.V.S.	..	..	1

Categories into which these cases have fallen and the nature of help required can be divided as follows :—

Geriatric care	..	..	50
Social Investigations	..	..	44
Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	37
Matrimonial	..	..	10
Housing	..	..	10
Accommodation	..	..	9
Financial	..	..	9
Hospital Treatment	..	..	7
Convalescence	..	..	4
Employment	..	..	3
Miscellaneous	..	..	7

Number of Visits : 583.

Number of Office Interviews : 74.



## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Three Exhibition topics supplied by the Central Council for Health Education during the year have been displayed in cinemas and other public buildings and infant welfare centres.

Lectures were also given by the medical, technical, nursing and sanitary staff of the Department to the food trades and social organisations, using such teaching aids as the magnetic blackboard, flannelgraphs, cartoons and filmstrips.

### Home Accidents.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Secretary of the Local Home Accidents Committee, a Body which meets monthly and which is composed of representatives of many clubs and associations throughout the town, who re-lay the information presented to them to the organisations they represent.

All home accidents are returned to the Health Department by the hospitals, fire brigade, the police and other sources of information. These are carefully studied and reports analysing the causes and suggesting means of prevention, are laid before the Committee monthly. The Press is present at the Committee and never fails to comment vigorously on the month's statistics.

During the year 1952, the Health Committee sponsored the publication of a brochure entitled "A Chapter of Accidents", being an analysis of accidents occurring for several years in the County Borough of Middlesbrough, and an attempt to suggest organisation and administration for the prevention of accidents. A member of the Council attends the Annual Conference of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

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## SECTION D.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

## WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. T. S. R. Winter, Engineer and General Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board, for the following report :—

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Twelve bacteriological samples of the raw waters were examined per month. The water supply is examined as it leaves the treatment works and at various points in the area. Approximately 150 samples per month of the treated water were taken for bacteriological examination and the results showed the supply to be of satisfactory purity throughout the year. A summary of analysis is shown for the treated water from the two supplies to Middlesbrough, the Lartington Gravitation Supply and the River Tees Supply, Darlington.

The water supply is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

The water is purified by slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. Water left standing in open service reservoirs is also treated with ammonia and chlorine before passing into the distribution system.

Census population of Middlesbrough	..	147,336
Number of houses supplied	..31/3/52—	41,475

**RIVER TEES SUPPLY, DARLINGTON.**

Summary of Results—1952.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH .. .. .	7.4	7.9	7.0
Colour (Hazen Units) .. ..	65	130	20
Total Solids .. ..	132	205	85
Free Carbon Dioxide .. ..	3.5	5	Trace
Chloride .. ..	7	12	3
Alkalinity .. ..	63	100	30
Total Hardness .. ..	86	140	45
Temporary Hardness .. .. (Carbonate Hardness)	63	100	30
Permanent Hardness .. .. (Non-Carbonate Hardness)	23	40	10
Nitrogen in Nitrates .. ..	0.6	1.8	Nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrites .. ..	<0.01	0.1	Nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	0.042	0.099	0.008
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. ..	0.065	0.120	0.015
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C. .. ..	5.5	12.0	1.2
Iron .. ..	0.07	0.16	0.03
Turbidity .. ..	<3	<3	Nil
Conductivity .. ..	180	275	100

&lt; = Less than

**Bacteriological Results.**

Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 1 day .. ..	13	36	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 2 days .. ..	18	42	6
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. after 3 days .. ..	24	180	1
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. .. ..			Nil.
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.			Nil.
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 100 ml. .. ..			84
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 10 ml. .. ..			Nil.

## LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.

## Summary of Results—1952.

## Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH	7.0	7.3	6.9
Colour (Hazen Units)	80	135	50
Total Solids	80	95	70
Free Carbon Dioxide	4.5	8	Trace
Chloride	6	8	4
Alkalinity	34	45	25
Total Hardness	47	75	40
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate Hardness)	34	45	25
Permanent Hardness (Non-carbonate Hardness)	13	30	5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	<0.2	0.8	Nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrites	<0.01	0.01	Nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.054	0.120	Nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.068	0.110	0.023
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	6.8	11.5	4.0
Iron	0.09	0.22	0.03
Turbidity	<3	<3	Nil.
Conductivity	105	125	90

&lt; = Less than

## Bacteriological Results.

Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 1 day	5	11	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 2 days	7	19	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. after 3 days	9	80	Nil
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.			1
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.			1
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 100 ml.			65
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 10 ml.			Nil.



**PUBLIC BATHS.**

I am obliged to Mr. Sidney Fisher, the Baths Superintendent, for the following information :—

During the 1952 season the number of patrons who attended the baths were as follows :—

Swimming Baths	..	..	..	135,476
Gents' Slipper Baths	..	..		50,282
Ladies' „	„	..	..	12,785
Turkish	„	..	..	3,480
Russian	„	..	..	1,058
Radiant Heat	„	..	..	183
Zoto-Foam	„	..	..	238
Brine	„	..	..	854
Seaweed Baths	..	..	..	164
Cannon Street Slipper Baths			..	15,255
Dacre Street Slipper Baths			..	18,987
Schoolchildren	..	..	..	65,111
Grand Total				<hr/> 303,873 <hr/>

The above figures show an increase of 37,014, for the corresponding period of 1951, this is due to the larger number of children attending the swimming pools, there is also a greater demand for ladies and gents slipper baths and remedial baths.

There is still a very keen following of the many swimming clubs in the town to No. 2 pool with the result that we are producing some very good swimmers.

The Middlesbrough Gents Amateur Swimming Club provide swimming facilities every Monday evening for children from 4 years of age upwards, and they have produced many child swimmers up to five and six years of age.

There is still a very keen interest taken in the life-saving classes in the town and also by members of the North and East Yorks. Branch from outside. It has been a very successful year for the gaining of awards especially by the Middlesbrough schools. I would like to thank the Chairman of the Branch, Mr. A. Edwards, the Chief Constable for his able assistance throughout his year of office, also the members of my staff and others who have helped to further the aims of such a deserving and important cause, let us all carry on with the good work of the society.



The filtration plants are working daily on both pools, and the turnover of the water is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours, thus the water is pumped from the pools and pumped back again over 7 times in 24 hours.

Visits of inspection are regularly made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector representing the Medical Officer of Health, and frequent tests made of the water in both swimming pools which show the water to be maintained in perfect condition and even fit for human consumption.

The temperature of the water is kept at 78 deg. Fah.

The chlorinating plant is working daily also and free chlorine enters both pools from 3.00 to 6.00, that is 3 parts of chlorine to a million parts of water and 6 parts of chlorine to a million parts of water respectively, the higher load being used during the peak periods.

Two compressors keep the water aerated and sweet at regular intervals, this also keeps the bath hall atmosphere free from all impurities.

The new lighting system which is installed in the baths is composed of Pyro-Tenax cable, this is the last word in safety wiring; Middlesbrough are the third bath in the country to have this lighting installed, the baths are indeed a most wonderful sight when lit up fully.

The new Hy-Guard-All Hanger system for patrons clothes has proved very satisfactory indeed, it has not only prevented petty thieving, which used to take place previously but also prevents patrons clothes from any danger of contamination.

The underfeed stoking plant installed in the baths is working very satisfactorily indeed; gone are the days when constant work was done with the boiler shovel; automatic coal feeding taking place without opening the furnace doors and thus saving a great amount of heat that used to be wasted; during the year 115 tons of coal are saved.

An emergency lighting unit is installed at the baths in case of a power cut which may take effect at any time, this will eliminate any danger to bathers if such a cut occurs.

The need for more baths in the town is quite obvious when the number of bathers as quoted previously are taken into consideration. However, owing to the more difficult times which lie far ahead, new baths are out of the question, we shall therefore,

have to be content and do everything possible to cater for the increased patronage even if it means curtailing the sessions further. It is pleasing to know that the baths in Middlesbrough are being kept up to a modern standard and are in as good a condition as when first erected.

### LIFE-SAVING TROPHIES.

CROSTHWAITE SHIELD	..	..	ARCHIBALD SCHOOL.
NORTHERN ECHO TROPHY	..	..	„ „
RACHAEL BROWN	„	..	FRIENDS SCHOOL, GT. AYTON.
H. G. L. SHEARD TROPHY	..	..	M'BRO. AIR SCOUTS.
ISOBEL LONSDALE SHIELD	..	..	BILLINGHAM LADIES.
FRED BROWN TROPHY	..	..	„ „
DR. YOUNG SHIELD	..	..	MIDDLESBROUGH POLICE.
JOHN DARLEY HATFIELD TROPHY		„	„

**Winner of the Master Trophy, Archibald School.**

This Trophy covers all the above Trophies.

### SEWERS AND DRAINS.

The lengths of drains and sewers laid during the year were :—

	Sewers.	Drains.	Totals.
	lin. yds.	lin. yds.	lin. yds.
By Local Authority ..	5,888	14,200	20,088
By Private Enterprise	83	800	883
Totals .. ..	5,971	15,000	20,971

I am indebted to Mr. H. Whitfield, Chief Sanitary Inspector for the following sections :—

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

#### Collection.

The collection of household refuse is made by 24 motor and 1 electric collection vehicles.

No charge is made for the collection of any trade refuse that has a commercial value, such as paper, tins, rags, etc.

#### Disposal.

During the year, 35,680 tons of refuse were disposed of as under, compared with 36,195 tons during the previous year :—

Method of Disposal.	Tonnage.	Percentage.
Separation and Incineration ..	30,469	85.39
Food Waste Concentrator ..	968	2.71
Controlled Tipping .. ..	2,380	6.67
Barged to Sea .. ..	441	1.24
Organic Plant .. ..	139	0.39
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,283	3.60
Total .. ..	35,680	100.00%

Of the 968 tons of Kitchen Waste treated in the Food Waste Concentrator, 342 tons were purchased from other Local Authorities, etc.

The constituents of the refuse at the Refuse Disposal Works after separation were as follows :—

	Tons	Percentage
Dust .. ..	9,949	32.65
Cinders .. ..	2,498	8.20
Metals .. ..	747	2.45
Rags .. ..	4	0.01
Bones .. ..	5	0.02
Bottles .. ..	9	0.03
Paper .. ..	276	0.91
Miscellaneous .. ..	6	0.02
Balance to Fires .. ..	16,975	55.71
Total .. ..	30,469	100.00%



The amount and value of materials recovered, including Organic Salvage, were as follows :—

	Weight.				Value.		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .. ..	810	6	..	..	8,988	19	3
<b>FERROUS METALS :</b>							
“ Black ” Scrap ..	51	19	1	..	191	5	7
“ Destructor ” Scrap	1,156	13	2	..	5,632	17	8
<b>NON-FERROUS METALS :</b>							
Aluminium Scrap ..	3	3	..	..	313	1	3
Copper Scrap ..	..	9	3	..	58	10	0
Brass Scrap .. ..	1	4	1	..	97	0	0
Lead Scrap .. ..	..	3	1	..	13	12	6
Pewter Scrap ..	..	..	2	14	8	15	0
Textiles .. ..	12	19	1	..	103	18	6
Bottles, Jars, etc. ..	6	8	1	..	41	1	3
Cinder Fuel .. ..	484	3	..	..	242	1	6
Stable Manure .. ..	63	..	..	..	16	19	6
Concentrated Kitchen Waste	580	13	..	..	4,343	1	4
Bones .. ..	1	16	..	..	11	14	0
Fish Meal .. ..	24	3	..	..	1,002	4	6
Rubber Scrap .. ..	1	..	..	..	3	0	0
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	9	1	..	2	15	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>£21,070</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>

The value of materials recovered, £21,070 16s. 10d. shows a decrease of £1,677 8s. 8d. compared with the total for the previous year, namely £22,748 5s. 6d.

Since 1939, the value of materials recovered as salvage is £171,339 9s. 5d.

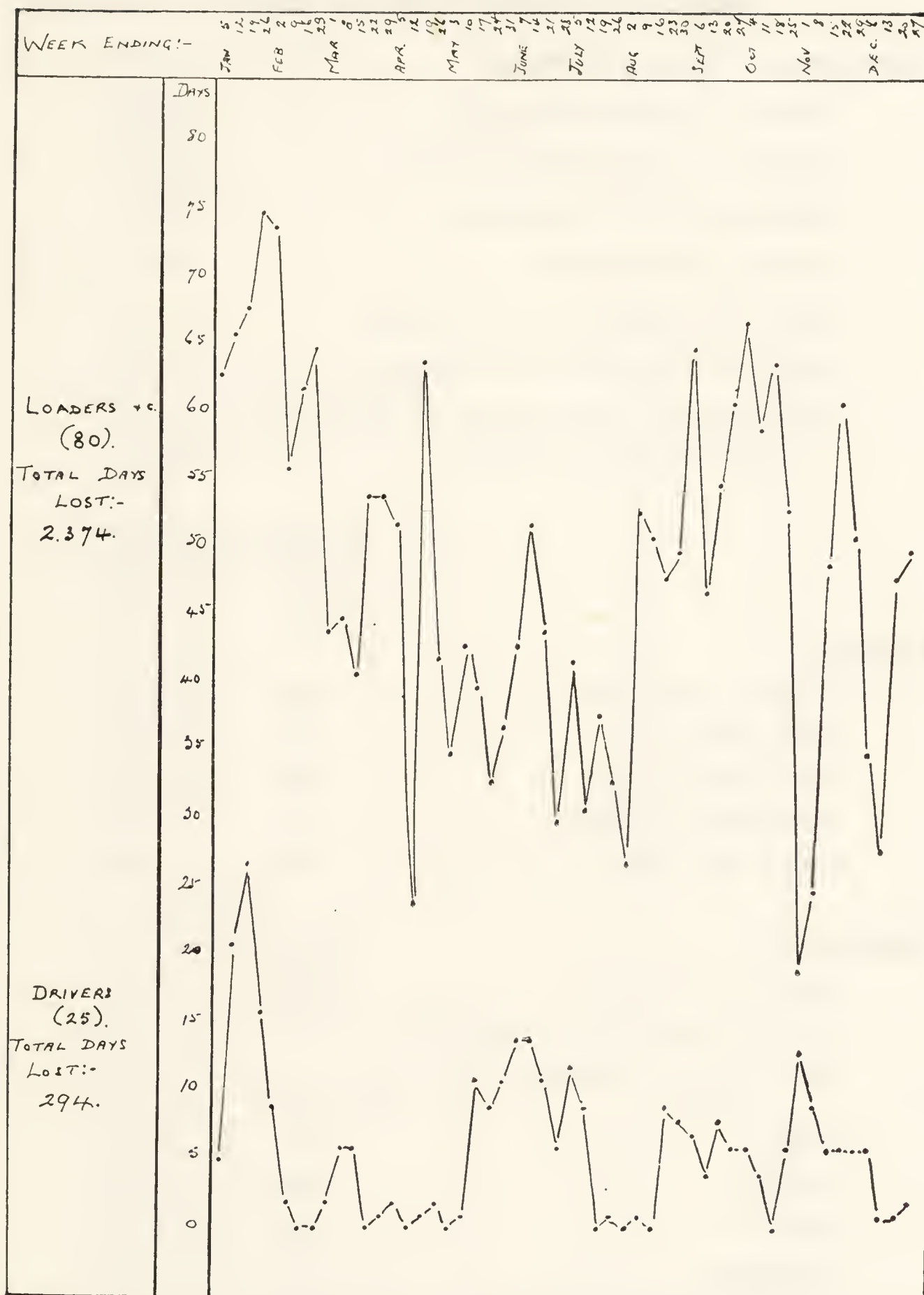
The costs of collection and disposal for the year 1952 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer are as follows :—

	Total Cost.	Cost per Ton.
Collection ..	£55,115	31/11d.
Disposal ..	£10,155	5/8d.

The income from waste paper continues to fall. It was found that by the end of the financial year the actual income was £5,000 less than the estimated income. This was due to the reduction in price obtainable from the Board Mills. Any further reduction in price will undoubtedly lead Local Authorities to consider whether the salvage of waste paper is a worth-while proposition.



1952.  
ABSENCES.



The preceding graph shows days lost on account of sickness and absenteeism. The weekly average lost by loaders is  $45\frac{1}{2}$  days or the equivalent of 8 men per week ; and by drivers of 1 driver per week.

It is known that some men, after 6 months continuous employment take their full quota of 6 weeks absence on account of illness, and that others appear to average one day per week in order to avoid the payment of income tax.

Notwithstanding this difficulty, a weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year with the exception of the period during which public holidays fell.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

### Description of Work carried out.

Number of Inspections made	..	..	12,503
Number of re-inspections made	..	..	17,005
Number of Food Inspections	..	..	5,306
Number of Interviews	..	..	1,051
Smoke Tests applied to new drains	..		84
Smoke Tests applied to old drains	..		31
Drains cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump (Free of cost to owners)	..	..	1,567

Notices Served include :	Nuisances Abated include :
--------------------------------	----------------------------------

### Drainage :

Choked or defective	..	504	504
Yard Gullies	.. ..	57	41
Yard Gully Covers	.. ..	25	18
Yard Gully Gratings	..	19	13
Sink Waste Pipes	.. ..	175	118

### Waterclosets :

Choked or defective	..	154	154
Joint between basin and drain		21	13
Joint between flushpipe and basin	.. ..	27	18
Basins	.. ..	171	122
Cisterns	.. ..	380	292
Seats	.. ..	197	125
Flushpipes	.. ..	4	4
Burst water service pipes	..	513	427
Roofs	.. ..	238	152
Walls	.. ..	124	84
Wallplaster	.. ..	123	59
Floors	.. ..	22	15
Doors	.. ..	176	113
Doorframes	.. ..	92	61

**Coalhouses :**

Roofs .. ..	81	53
Walls .. ..	66	49
Floors .. ..	4	2
Doors .. ..	172	109
Doorframes .. ..	99	66

**Houses :**

Chimneys .. ..	264	168
Roofs .. ..	1,173	682
Spoutings and Fallpipes ..	1,179	661
Walls .. ..	580	357
Wallplaster .. ..	468	273
Ceilings .. ..	224	142
Floors .. ..	255	167
Skirting Boards .. ..	18	13
Sashcords .. ..	510	313
Windows .. ..	249	111
Doors .. ..	297	137
Doorframes .. ..	43	24
Handrails .. ..	26	18
Stairtreads .. ..	34	30
Fireplaces .. ..	159	105
Fireranges .. ..	136	83
Ovens .. ..	2	2
Flues .. ..	82	54
Set-pot Boilers .. ..	27	21
Gas Washing Boilers ..	81	56
Absence of washing accommodation .. ..	38	23
Burst water service pipes ..	262	224
Sinkstones .. ..	61	39
Absence of water supply ..	4	3
Yard Walls .. ..	244	179
Yard Doors .. ..	239	143
Yard Doorframes .. ..	102	61
Yard Surfaces .. ..	105	56
Back Passage Surfaces ..	11	10
Dustbins .. ..	1,098	928
Accumulation of Refuse ..	—	—
Miscellaneous works not classified .. ..	610	503

**Summary :—** Notices served .. 6,600 to cover  
12,025 nuisances.

Nuisances abated .. 8,198.

In several cases owners have not complied with Abatement Notices served, and in order to enforce items which cannot be termed "Health Nuisances" recourse to the Housing Act procedure has followed (See Section E—Housing).

The attention of the Borough Engineer has been called to the following defects :—

Apparently dangerous structures	..	12
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	154

### Infectious Diseases.

During the year 787 houses have been inspected, incurring 157 re-inspections, compared with 743 inspections and 121 re-inspections last year, owing to cases of Infectious Diseases (including Tuberculosis), and reports thereon have been made.

The number of inhabited rooms disinfected owing to cases of Infectious Diseases was 1,020 as compared with 1,238 last year.

### Offensive Trades.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	23
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	6
Fat Melting	..	..	..	..	3
Blood Drying	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Extracting	..	..	..	..	5
Size Making	..	..	..	..	—
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	5
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	24
Number of Notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	3

The whole of the Offensive Trades on the Register have been conducted satisfactorily, and in no instance where any minor alteration or improvement has been suggested has there been anything but a ready response to carry out the same.

### Fish Friers :—

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	111
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	4
Number registered during the year	..	..	..	..	—
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	434
Number of notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	29
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	23

This trade is now registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.



### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A whole-time Rodent Officer with an assistant carry out the duties required by the above Act, and the following tables show the results of their labours during the last 5 years :—

	Official Rodent Officers.			Rat Clubs.			
Year.	Visits.	Baits Laid.	Rats Killed.	Mice Killed.	Visits.	Rats Killed.	Mice Killed.
1948	2,316	921	2,867	1,077	82	462	..
1949	1,845	4,274	1,670	1,667	71	711	..
1950	2,233	3,256	1,398	2,010	61	612	..
1951	2,043	2,355	1,723	1,454	81	632	..
1952	2,551	547	1,552	1,451	197	1,607	..

Eradication of rats and mice at dwelling houses is executed free of charge. Business premises are charged with the cost of the work.

### SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

There are 13 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 11 Cinemas and 2 Music Halls.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary condition of Cinemas, Music Halls, etc., and 23 visits were paid during the year, resulting in a good standard of cleanliness being maintained.

### Hairdressers :

Section 286 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, makes it compulsory for all hairdressers and barbers to be registered with the Local Authority.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	131
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	—
Number registered during the year	..	..	..	..	—
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	175
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	8

In all cases where a new business has been established, wash-hand basins with properly trapped waste discharge pipes to external gully have been provided, together with an adequate hot water supply, and also approved containers for waste material, including hair.

**Shops within the Borough.**

Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	91
Boot and Shoe Dealers	..	..	..	32
Boot and Shoe Repairers	..	..	..	51
Butchers	..	..	..	141
Cars and Garages	..	..	..	40
Coal Dealers	..	..	..	59
Cycles	..	..	..	27
Chemists	..	..	..	44
Dairies	..	..	..	14
Departmental Stores	..	..	..	11
Drapers	..	..	..	68
Entertainments	..	..	..	13
Fish Friers	..	..	..	111
Fishmongers	..	..	..	37
Fruiterers	..	..	..	94
Furniture	..	..	..	40
General	..	..	..	341
Glass and Fancy Goods	..	..	..	20
Grocers	..	..	..	188
Hairdressers (Ladies)	..	..	..	69
do. (Gents.)	..	..	..	62
Ironmongers	..	..	..	37
Jewellers	..	..	..	24
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	66
News-Agents and Tobacconists	..	..	..	118
Outfitters (Ladies)	..	..	..	30
do. (Gents.)	..	..	..	22
Paints and Paper	..	..	..	28
Radio and Electrical	..	..	..	46
Restaurants	..	..	..	62
Sweets	..	..	..	66
Soft Furnishings	..	..	..	36
Sports Outfitters	..	..	..	3
Tailors	..	..	..	25
Wholesale Dealers	..	..	..	77
Total				2,193
Number of Visits	..	..	..	3,186
Number of Patrols	..	..	..	15
Shops Opened	..	..	..	163
Shops Closed down	..	..	..	148

Additional Sanitary and Washing Accommodation has been provided in 30 instances.

RETAIL STALLS :—	No. Stalls.	No. Days Open.
(a) Street Traders ..	42	6
(b) Open Air Markets	135	2

### Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites, as such, in Middlesbrough.

### Verminous Premises.

Number of Inspections .. .. .	766
Number of Premises defested by the Department	217
Warning letters sent to tenants .. .. .	25
Warning letters sent to owners .. .. .	9
Reports to Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	13
Reports to Housing Department .. .. .	4
Other letters sent .. .. .	10

### Houses Defested by Department.

Ants .. ..	Dwellinghouses .. ..	1
	Other premises .. ..	—
Bed Bugs .. ..	Dwellinghouses .. ..	145
	Other premises .. ..	—
Cockroaches .. ..	Dwellinghouses .. ..	50
	Other premises .. ..	10
Fleas .. ..	Dwellinghouses .. ..	7
	Other premises .. ..	—
Lice .. ..	Dwellinghouses .. ..	2
	Other premises .. ..	—
Steam Fly .. ..	Dwellinghouses .. ..	—
	Other premises .. ..	1
Woodlice .. ..	Dwellinghouses .. ..	—
	Other premises .. ..	1

The defestation of Corporation owned property is carried out by the Housing Department.

**Factories Act, 1937.**

There are 549 Factories on the Register, as follows :—

				With Mechanical Power.	Without Mechanical Power.
				—	—
Bakehouses	..	..	..	45	17
Joiners and Undertakers	..	..	..	48	3
Printers	..	..	..	15	2
Motor Engineers	..	..	..	56	2
Boot Repairs	..	..	..	21	—
Tailoring, etc.	..	..	..	18	3
Mantle Alterations, etc.			..	10	14
Upholstery	..	..	..	8	6
Cabinet Makers	..	..	..	6	2
General Engineering	..	..	..	56	10
Electrical Engineering	..	..	..	14	2
Sugar Boiling	..	..	..	3	3
Laundries	..	..	..	10	—
Monumental Masons	..	..	..	3	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	141	30
			Totals	454	95

Number of Inspections (including works of  
Building and Engineering Construction) .. 831

On the whole, the Factories and other premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and no legal proceedings were instituted.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

**NOTICES RECEIVED FROM HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR  
OF FACTORIES :—**

Removed from Register	..	..	..	21
Change of Business	..	..	..	13
New Premises	..	..	..	9
Sanitary Defects, etc.	..	..	..	7



NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE ACT :—	..	..	115
(Concerning the following Defects)			
General Cleanliness	..	..	16
Overcrowding	..	..	—
Drainage of Floors	..	..	—
Inadequate ventilation	..	..	1

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES :—

(a) Insufficient	..	..	4
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	..	..	48
(c) Inadequately ventilated	..	..	3
(d) Not separate for sexes	..	..	—
(e) Cleanliness	..	..	60
General Defects	..	..	11
Miscellaneous	..	..	10

N.B.—The whole of the nuisances were remedied with the exception of 16 items.

The responsibility for issuing the Fire Certificates is that of the Fire Brigade. 10 Certificates were issued.

## HOME WORK (SECTIONS 110 &amp; 111) :—

12 Lists of Out-Workers (or Home-Workers)  
were received in the first half of the year  
and 14 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Out-workers received	..	26
Number of Employers	.. ..	15
Number of Out-workers premises inspected		26
Number of Out-workers—1st half of year	..	31
Number of Out-workers—2nd half of year	..	78

**Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

Number of Premises Registered	..	..	8
Number Discontinued during year	..	..	..
Number Registered during year	..	..	..
Number of samples taken	..	..	10
Number Official	..	..	..
Number Unofficial	..	..	10
Number Conforming to Standard	..	..	10

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Number of samples taken	..	..	7
Number Official	..	..	—
Number Unofficial	..	..	7
Number Conforming to Standard	..		7

The results were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.****Poisons Rules, 1935.**

63 premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules are now registered.

Upon registration, each person nominated was informed by letter of the need for separation of the commodity from foodstuffs, and where this was impossible, to store same upon the floor of the shop.

An inspection was made at each of the premises during the year.

**Smoke, Grit and Fume Nuisances.**

The Tees-side Committee of the Northern Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society continued its regular meetings with the Sanitary Inspectors of the various Authorities acting as a Technical Committee. The interchange of opinions on the numerous aspects of fuel saving and smoke pollution are extremely helpful to all concerned.

In order to assess the amount of soot and dust deposited on the town, ten deposit gauges are installed and sited at strategic points—six in the industrial belt along the north side of the town, and four in the non-industrial zones. The following tables give the findings :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.  
DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS, 1952.

MONTH.	STOCKTON ROAD					GAS WORKS, CANNON STREET					ELECTRICITY WORKS, SNOWDON ROAD							
	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge
JANUARY	1.37	0.17	6.00	4.30	3.04	..	2.02	0.20	8.96	4.78	6.37	..	6.27	0.34	20.11	8.85	8.11	..
FEBRUARY	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	1.89	..	..	..	..	..	2.92	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	1.69	..	..	..	..	..	2.88	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	2.34	0.23	10.68	5.44	2.64	..	1.86	0.17	11.22	4.38	4.65	..	3.05	0.17	13.14	6.33	6.20	..
MAY	1.70	..	..	..	..	..	1.03	..	..	..	..	..	2.98	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	2.20	..	..	..	..	..	1.89	..	..	..	..	..	5.56	..	..	..	..	..
JULY	2.77	0.23	16.21	5.84	2.84	..	1.13	0.17	9.63	3.62	3.25	..	2.92	0.20	15.15	4.96	7.78	..
AUGUST	2.97	..	..	..	..	..	1.63	..	..	..	..	..	4.49	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	2.67	..	..	..	..	..	5.04	..	..	..	..	..	5.03	..	..	..	..	..
OCTOBER	2.00	0.17	9.37	5.61	2.60	..	2.75	0.23	13.14	4.18	3.19	0.73	4.83	0.27	18.10	7.70	7.04	..
NOVEMBER	3.14	..	..	..	..	..	1.99	..	..	..	..	0.62	6.70	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	1.57	..	..	..	..	..	2.66	..	..	..	..	0.65	3.69	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE do. 1951	2.15	0.20	10.56	5.30	2.78	..	2.13	0.19	10.59	4.16	4.36	0.67	4.28	0.24	16.62	6.96	7.28	..
	2.15	0.20	6.83	7.47	2.15	..	2.14	0.25	9.44	4.59	4.08	..	4.58	0.28	12.46	6.51	3.73	..
MONTH.	HARBOUR MASTER'S YARD, DOCKS					SOUTH BANK ROAD					MILLBROOK AVENUE							
	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge
JANUARY	2.95	0.20	11.58	6.61	3.83	..	5.61	0.23	13.60	5.55	5.58	0.52	5.71	0.23	13.18	4.05	7.14	..
FEBRUARY	1.02	..	..	..	..	..	3.53	..	..	..	..	0.77	4.08	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	2.81	..	..	..	..	..	2.77	..	..	..	..	0.69	2.75	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.18	0.40	36.82	8.55	4.49	0.58	5.84	0.37	27.11	5.41	6.11	..
MAY	1.96	..	..	..	..	..	6.80	..	..	..	..	0.78	2.69	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	1.66	..	..	..	..	..	3.96	..	..	..	..	0.44	1.76	..	..	..	..	..
JULY	1.83	0.14	6.77	2.64	2.81	..	4.59	0.26	24.21	10.40	3.96	0.62	4.55	0.27	28.01	4.51	4.18	..
AUGUST	2.03	..	..	..	..	..	5.81	..	..	..	..	0.66	3.29	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	1.86	..	..	..	..	..	18.13	..	..	..	..	0.75	7.10	..	..	..	..	..
OCTOBER	1.93	0.13	3.59	7.38	1.66	..	5.15	0.13	14.50	6.17	4.46	0.60	2.24	0.13	3.62	8.13	5.91	..
NOVEMBER	2.91	..	..	..	..	..	14.30	..	..	..	..	0.73	6.01	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	1.93	..	..	..	..	..	5.15	..	..	..	..	0.69	6.01	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE do. 1951	1.91	0.16	7.31	5.55	2.77	..	8.00	0.25	22.28	7.67	4.62	0.65	4.33	0.22	17.98	5.52	5.83	..
	3.33	0.31	9.66	7.84	3.96	..	9.02	0.34	16.06	6.59	3.39	0.79	2.92	0.19	8.03	3.31	1.92	..
MONTH.	THE GABLES, MARTON ROAD					ACKLAM HALL SCHOOL					SPECIAL SCHOOL, ROMAN ROAD							
	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO <sub>4</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> Gauge
JANUARY	1.63	0.26	7.61	2.87	7.21	0.50	0.86	0.13	2.82	1.16	4.41	..	1.21	0.17	5.53	3.23	4.45	..
FEBRUARY	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.72	0.43	..	..	..	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	1.63	..	..	..	..	0.64	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.38	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	1.63	0.20	8.64	2.80	6.77	..	1.56	0.10	6.44	2.32	3.05	..	1.31	0.20	6.17	5.46	2.46	..
MAY	1.37	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.48	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	0.87	..	..	..	..	..	0.96	..	..	..	..	..	1.48	..	..	..	..	..
JULY	1.63	0.20	8.81	2.53	4.70	..	0.96	0.13	2.36	1.53	3.62	0.38	1.15	0.17	9.47	2.62	7.41	..
AUGUST	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	1.23	..	..	..	..	0.43	1.58	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	1.69	..	..	..	..	0.53	2.16	..	..	..	..	..
OCTOBER	0.90	0.07	3.27	2.33	6.20	..	0.96	0.07	2.12	2.12	2.82	..	1.25	0.10	5.02	3.87	2.76	..
NOVEMBER	2.67	..	..	..	..	..	1.19	..	..	..	..	..	1.01	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.15	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE do. 1951	1.54	0.18	7.08	2.63	6.22	0.62	1.07	0.36	3.43	1.78	3.47	0.45	1.28	0.16	6.55	3.79	4.27	..
	1.76	0.31	5.43	2.31	1.84	0.791	1.01	0.18	3.20	2.32	1.76	..	1.68	0.18	5.73	4.60	1.65	..
MONTH.	PARKSIDE NURSERY, PARK LANE					PARKSIDE NURSERY, PARK LANE												
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	AVERAGE do. 1951					
	..	2.08	..	0.27	10.40	4.39	7.30	..	..	..	..	..	0.67					
	..	2.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	2.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	2.31	0.23	12.12	4.39	..	3.93	0.69	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	1.88	..	..	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	1.45	..	..	..	..	..	0.62	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	2.74	0.23	14.00	4.49	..	4.16	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	2.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	2.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	1.32	0.13	6.27	2.84	..	3.93	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	2.64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	1.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	2.13	0.21	10.70	4.03	..	4.83	0.67	..	..	..	..	..					
	..	6.48	0.36	13.16	4.42	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..					

SUMMARY.

ITEM	Industrial Area	Non-Industrial Area	Whole Town
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.85 (4.02)	1.50 (2.73)	2.91 (3.51)
TARRY MATTER	0.21 (0.26)	0.23 (0.26)	0.22 (0.26)
ASH	14.53 (10.41)	6.94 (6.88)	11.41 (9.00)
Comb. MATTER	5.88 (6.05)	3.06 (3.41)	4.72 (4.99)
SULPHATE As SO <sub>4</sub>	4.69 (3.21)	4.69 (1.94)	4.69 (2.69)
SO <sub>2</sub> GAUGES	0.655 (0.791)	0.579 (0.791)	0.627 (0.791)

NOTE :— Figures in Brackets are Comparable Figures for 1951.





DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS, 1952.

MONTH.	STOCKTON ROAD					GAS WORKS, CANNON STREET					ELECTRICITY WORKS, SNOWDON ROAD				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
JANUARY	1.47	5.0	10.47	8.11	18.58	1.94	5.8	13.94	16.20	30.14	1.76	5.4	29.30	20.18	49.48
FEBRUARY	0.29	5.1	18.21	8.51	26.72	0.41	5.8	14.04	12.08	26.12	0.37	5.6	25.48	16.76	42.24
MARCH	0.81	5.1	13.21	8.61	21.82	0.97	5.9	14.80	15.30	30.10	1.07	5.8	17.83	16.99	34.82
APRIL	1.25	5.3	16.35	7.31	23.66	1.43	5.9	15.77	12.05	27.82	1.41	5.8	19.64	15.82	35.46
MAY	0.40	5.2	14.54	8.37	22.91	0.37	5.9	8.70	9.13	17.83	0.40	5.8	13.88	17.90	31.78
JUNE	1.21	5.2	16.08	7.77	23.85	1.46	5.4	15.20	15.04	30.24	1.62	5.0	26.68	19.24	45.92
JULY	0.77	5.3	22.28	7.62	29.92	0.74	5.6	12.22	8.80	21.02	0.91	5.7	20.31	19.01	40.22
AUGUST	1.29	5.3	21.78	8.31	30.09	1.67	6.0	13.01	9.72	22.73	1.66	6.0	21.15	18.20	39.35
SEPTEMBER	4.39	5.3	30.46	8.97	39.43	4.67	6.0	33.19	9.43	42.62	4.81	5.8	28.59	16.32	44.91
OCTOBER	1.77	5.3	15.18	7.04	22.22	2.39	6.0	17.85	8.76	26.61	1.61	6.1	26.07	17.87	43.94
NOVEMBER	2.84	5.2	20.42	9.74	30.16	3.26	5.6	16.60	9.89	26.49	3.26	5.6	32.85	16.39	49.24
DECEMBER	1.27	5.1	11.71	7.14	18.85	1.34	5.5	17.99	9.29	27.28	1.50	5.8	22.86	16.99	39.85
AVERAGE	1.48	5.20	17.55	8.13	25.68	1.72	5.78	16.11	11.31	27.42	1.70	5.70	23.72	17.71	41.43
Do. 1951	1.91	5.19	15.20	6.74	21.94	1.99	5.18	12.40	11.31	23.71	2.29	5.54	19.56	15.28	34.84
Do. APRIL/DEC., 1950	2.16	5.63	18.08	7.38	25.46	2.04	6.07	13.49	8.89	22.38	2.42	5.91	21.04	11.85	32.89
MONTH	* HARBOUR MASTER'S YARD, DOCKS					ALLOTMENTS, SOUTH BANK ROAD					MILLBROOK AVENUE, B.F.EST.				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
JANUARY	1.72	4.8	18.42	10.29	28.71	1.91	5.1	19.38	14.00	33.38	2.00	5.3	17.46	17.82	35.28
FEBRUARY	0.37	5.0	16.19	6.98	23.17	0.38	5.0	17.76	11.62	29.38	0.42	5.4	14.17	14.94	29.11
MARCH	0.94	4.9	17.00	10.19	27.19	0.99	5.2	32.43	14.56	46.99	1.08	5.5	9.99	18.55	28.54
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	1.26	5.4	45.77	11.95	57.72	1.63	5.6	32.89	15.80	48.69
MAY	0.21	4.9	10.19	7.48	17.67	0.40	5.1	28.40	12.05	40.45	0.40	5.5	9.76	14.21	23.97
JUNE	0.93	5.1	9.62	9.58	19.20	1.22	5.3	21.50	10.50	32.00	1.43	5.6	12.48	15.37	27.85
JULY	0.32	5.0	9.55	7.69	17.24	1.02	5.3	34.87	10.60	45.47	1.02	5.4	32.79	11.15	43.94
AUGUST	0.99	5.1	10.70	6.60	17.30	1.08	4.9	26.02	12.22	38.24	1.77	5.4	16.43	15.04	31.47
SEPTEMBER	3.98	4.0	9.58	7.89	17.47	4.47	5.9	44.78	14.43	59.21	4.45	6.1	35.58	15.20	50.78
OCTOBER	1.38	5.2	11.10	4.74	15.84	1.83	5.2	20.80	12.15	32.95	1.85	5.6	11.88	15.10	26.98
NOVEMBER	3.03	4.6	15.20	7.21	22.41	3.83	6.0	37.54	14.50	52.04	4.00	5.3	18.98	15.00	33.98
DECEMBER	1.16	4.2	10.29	5.42	15.71	1.45	5.2	15.26	11.79	27.05	0.71	5.5	30.57	14.24	44.81
AVERAGE	1.37	4.74	12.53	7.64	20.17	1.65	5.30	28.71	12.53	41.24	1.73	5.52	20.25	15.20	35.45
Do. 1951	2.16	4.82	19.16	11.16	30.32	2.29	5.91	24.44	10.41	34.85	2.38	5.58	15.06	9.18	24.24
Do. APRIL/DEC. 1950	2.24	5.45	21.68	12.29	33.97	2.41	6.43	32.26	13.15	45.41	2.19	6.42	23.33	7.44	30.77
MONTH	THE GABLES, MARTON ROAD					ACKLAM HALL SCHOOL					SPECIAL SCHOOL, ROMAN ROAD				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
JANUARY	1.73	5.7	10.74	18.25	28.99	1.69	5.4	4.11	11.62	15.73	1.79	5.0	8.93	11.56	20.49
FEBRUARY	0.38	5.8	11.64	16.35	27.99	0.41	5.5	5.11	8.33	13.44	0.33	5.1	2.96	7.95	10.91
MARCH	1.10	5.5	10.68	15.21	25.89	0.92	5.7	5.97	11.75	17.72	0.99	5.0	10.54	12.97	23.51
APRIL	1.27	6.0	11.64	17.31	28.95	1.43	5.5	8.86	8.33	17.19	1.35	5.3	11.83	6.70	18.53
MAY	0.41	6.0	8.97	16.58	25.55	0.41	5.7	6.70	8.33	15.03	0.43	5.3	11.45	7.61	19.06
JUNE	1.55	5.6	8.17	17.85	26.02	1.45	5.4	5.91	11.48	17.39	1.61	5.1	8.69	11.83	20.52
JULY	1.08	6.1	11.54	12.14	23.68	0.88	5.8	4.02	9.56	13.58	0.90	5.5	12.26	19.00	31.26
AUGUST	1.65	6.0	7.91	16.25	24.16	1.51	5.6	5.04	7.80	12.84	1.98	5.1	11.59	7.07	18.66
SEPTEMBER	4.22	5.4	12.04	18.95	30.99	3.95	5.5	10.12	7.60	17.72	4.49	6.5	17.69	6.33	24.02
OCTOBER	2.06	6.1	5.67	16.05	21.72	1.87	5.7	4.31	7.83	12.14	2.38	5.4	8.99	7.48	16.47
NOVEMBER	3.86	5.3	11.74	16.75	28.49	3.54	5.5	6.87	8.16	15.03	3.41	5.9	11.72	6.43	18.15
DECEMBER	1.44	5.0	11.04	17.61	28.65	1.50	5.2	3.45	7.73	11.18	1.54	5.4	7.78	6.57	14.35
AVERAGE	1.73	5.71	10.15	16.61	26.76	1.63	5.54	5.87	9.04	14.91	1.77	5.38	10.37	9.29	19.66
Do. 1951	2.33	5.65	8.41	10.50	18.91	2.32	5.89	5.41	7.68	13.09	2.35	5.37	11.25	6.83	18.08
Do. APRIL/DEC., 1950	2.40	5.99	10.14	7.42	17.56	2.44	6.16	6.16	5.55	11.71	2.51	5.94	14.50	7.54	22.04
MONTH	PARKSIDE NURSERY : PARK LANE					WIND RECORDS. (Expressed in hours)									
	A	B	C	D	E	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm	No Recd.
JANUARY	2.18	5.9	15.06	18.72	33.78	3.0	35.0	..	12.5	45.0	323.5	91.5	158.5	64.0	11.0
FEBRUARY	0.46	5.9	20.93	10.43	31.36	32.5	16.5	0.5	2.5	11.5	281.0	65.0	184.5	102.0	..
MARCH	1.09	6.0	17.24	18.85	36.09	51.5	178.0	32.0	80.5	72.0	177.0	177.0	58.5	66.0	..
APRIL	1.48	6.0	16.74	10.30	27.04	33.0	156.0	3.0	28.0	86.0	265.5	19.5	33.0	96.0	..
MAY	0.38	6.0	10.86	7.56	18.42	60.0	201.0	10.5	65.0	60.5	190.5	65.0	17.5	74.0	..
JUNE	1.62	6.0	12.15	17.30	29.45	48.0	64.0	..	..	30.5	357.5	111.0	42.0	54.0	..
JULY	0.99	6.0	18.72	11.06	29.78	42.0	157.5	..	10.5	32.5	329.5	61.0	77.0	43.0	..
AUGUST	1.83	5.9	13.74	10.17	23.91	64.0	71.5	41.5	10.0	59.5	368.0	36.5	18.0	75.0	..
SEPTEMBER	4.66	5.6	20.31	10.30	30.61	190.0	87.0	3.5	1.0	5.5	216.0	55.5	123.5	38.0	..
OCTOBER	2.33	6.1	9.24	10.89	20.13	66.0	20.0	51.5	116.0	94.5	221.5	68.0	69.0	46.5	..
NOVEMBER	3.57	5.0	19.51	10.14	29.65	42.0	72.5	56.0	17.0	19.0	111.5	102.0	179.5	120.5	..
DECEMBER	1.63	5.3	11.36	11.19	22.55	14.5	27.0	..	2.5	56.0	390.5	60.0	131.5	62.0	..
AVERAGE	1.85	5.8	15.49	12.24	27.73	53.87	90.50	16.54	28.80	47.71	268.58	63.62	90.30	70.08	2.00
Do. 1951	2.52	5.82	16.57	10.78	27.35	49.38	87.92	14.58	40.96	69.83	271.87	40.96	59.46	52.71	42.33
Do. APRIL/DEC., 1950	2.61	6.0	15.58	8.62	24.20	67.88	66.17	3.37	80.26	140.67	228.94	34.55	69.33	10.23	31.90

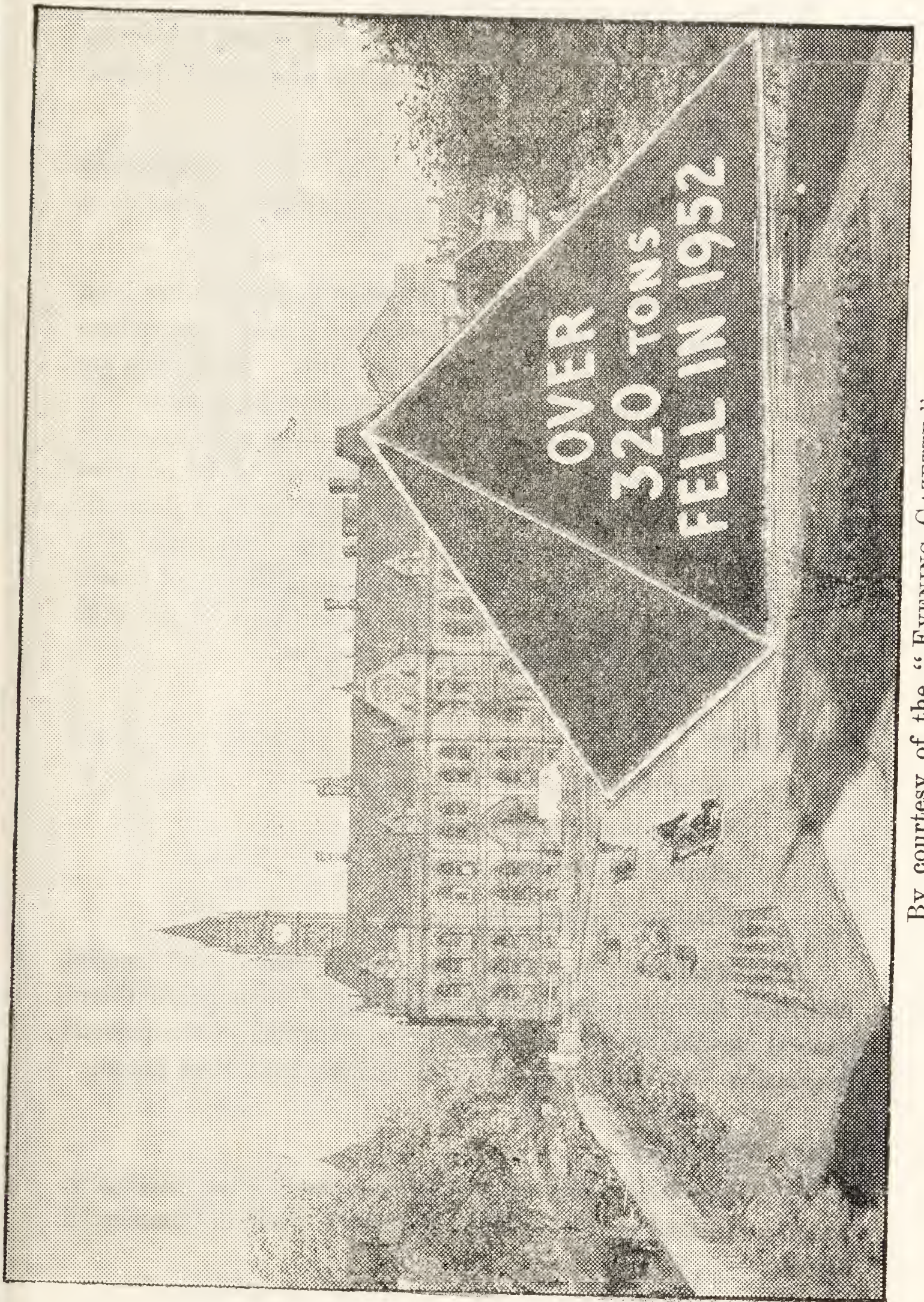
\* NOTE :— Gauge removed from 1st May 1952 from Sadler's Compound, Cargo Fleet Road, to Harbour Master's Yard, Docks : nearby.

REFERENCES.

A ..	Rainfall in inches.	Average Deposit over Town : 1952	—28.11 Tons per Sq. Mile
B ..	P <sub>H</sub> Value.	1951	—24.73
C ..	Insoluble Solids	1950 (Apr/Dec)	—26.63
D ..	Soluble Solids	1952	—32.06
E ..	Total Solids	1951	—28.32
		1950 (Apr/Dec)	—31.81
P <sub>H</sub> Value ..	Expresses degrees of acidity or alkalinity of water.	1952	—22.26
	Below 7.0 shows acidity (represented by coal tar, phenols, etc.)	1951	—19.36
	Above 7.0 shows alkalinity (soda, potash, ammonia).	1950 (Apr/Dec)	—18.88







By courtesy of the "EVENING GAZETTE".



The photograph with superimposition, shows the Municipal Buildings and the Victoria Square. It is given with a view to impressing householders particularly, of the amount of deposit falling on to the town.

Observations on factory chimneys prove that managements realise the need for fuel economy, as no case of undue smoke emission was found.

In talks to various " Guilds ", the Gas Council film has been of assistance in proving that a comparatively " Clean " atmosphere can be attained by the use of smokeless fuels. Such fuels are not easily obtainable, and until they become more plentiful the talks are only a prelude to future activities. The more extensive use of gas coke (which is in short supply) would be of great assistance in reducing atmospheric pollution from open domestic grates, but on account of its price being higher than coal it is difficult to prove to consumers that the heat efficiency of coal is 25% less than gas coke. A reduction in the price of gas coke would undoubtedly encourage greater fuel use.

### **Social Clubs**

Number on Register	..	..	..	56
Number of premises registered			..	—
Number of premises discontinued			..	—
Number of inspections	..	..	..	101

The whole of the clubs have been visited and special attention has been paid to the sanitary accommodation and general cleanliness. In all cases the co-operation of the persons responsible has been received when defects have been noted.

### **Public Mortuary.**

5 bodies were removed during the year to the mortuary, which is situated at the Borough Engineer's Yard in Commercial Street.

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## SECTION E.

## HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year :—

1. Erected by the Local Authority	..	605
2. Erected by Other Persons	.. ..	34
3. Houses Demolished	.. ..	15

The Ward distribution of the new houses referred to is as follows :—

Acklam Ward	.. ..	66
Gresham Ward	.. ..	1
Linthorpe Ward	.. ..	1
Thorntree Ward	.. ..	520
Tollesby Ward	.. ..	19
Whinney Banks Ward	.. ..	32
Total	.. ..	<u>639</u>

## Housing Statistics :—

## 1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

1.(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. 6,720

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 23,290

2.(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. .. 40

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 200

3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. —

4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. 6,640

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. ..	3,792
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	12
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	15

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	2,796
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	1,864
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	1

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	—

## 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	.. .. .	—
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	..	—
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	..	—
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.. .. .	—
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.. .. .	—
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases		—
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.. .. .	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	.. .. .	—

The Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector surveyed 376 houses on the North Side of the Borough preparatory to a report to Council on the 1,025 houses situated within the area. These houses were found to be sub-standard owing to density, absence of amenities and sanitary defects.

**Overcrowding.**

During the year, 3 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

**Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933.**

During the year 2 certificates of disrepair were issued by the Town Clerk's Department.

**Houses Let-in-Lodgings.**

Number of Houses	.. .. .	58
Number of Inspections	.. .. .	77
Number registered during year	.. .. .	9
Number discontinued during year	.. .. .	2
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	.. .. .	19

Circular letters respecting the necessary cleansing are forwarded annually to the responsible occupiers of all houses.



**Common Lodging Houses.**

Number of Houses .. .. .	5
Number of Keepers .. .. .	5
Number of Inspections .. .. .	51
Average Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly .. .. .	249
Number registered during the year ..	—
Number closed or discontinued .. ..	—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc. .. ..	2

**Squatters Camps.**

During August, 1946, two Anti-Aircraft Sites were occupied by squatters, comprising 78 families ; these ceased to exist, the occupiers having all been rehoused.

## SECTION F.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

490 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 405 or 82.65% were found to be satisfactory to the statutory test, and 85 or 17.35% unsatisfactory.

## Summary.

Grade.	Number Taken	%	Number Satisfactory	%	Number Un- Satisfactory	%
TT (Certified)	110	22.45	103	93.64	7	6.36
Tuberculin Tested	338	68.98	270	79.88	68	20.12
Accredited	42	8.57	32	76.19	10	23.81
Total	.. 490	100.00%	405	—	85	—

Samples were found to be satisfactory as follows :—

On 1st Test	..	..	..	..	348
On 2nd Test	..	..	..	..	42
On 3rd Test	..	..	..	..	15
Total	..	..	..	..	405

Origin	No. of Producers	No. of Samples	Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Inside the Borough	.. 8	58	50	86.21	8	13.79
Outside the Borough	.. 102	432	355	82.18	77	17.82
Total	.. 110	490	405	82.65	85	17.35

**Analysis of Unsatisfactory Samples :—**

			Winter	Summer	Total
			—	—	—
Decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ 1 „	..	..	3	3	3
„ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	2	3	5	5
„ „ 2 „	..	2	3	5	5
„ „ $2\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	4	4	8	8
„ „ 3 „	..	3	5	8	8
„ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	3	9	12	12
„ „ 4 „	..	1	17	18	18
„ „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	5	10	15	15
„ „ 5 „	..	7	..	7	7
„ „ $5\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	4	..	4	4
Total	..	31	54	85	

Of the number of Graded Milks unsatisfactory, 77 samples were from outside the Borough, having been procured from 51 producers. Notification of the results was given to the County Health Inspector.

From 51 farms outside the Borough, and 4 farms inside the Borough, a total of 178 samples were procured and in every case the milk was satisfactory.

**Rinse Samples.**

39 rinse samples were procured during the year from 4 small dairies where hand washing of milk bottles is carried out. In only one case were the original samples found to be satisfactory, with an average count of 70. In the three other cases the system of sterilization was found to be unsatisfactory, with counts varying from 2,000 to uncountable. A careful check of the methods used was then made, and instructions given of work required to be done, renewal of defective apparatus, brushes, etc., and advice. In each case further samples were later taken and all finally produced a sterilized milk bottle which was satisfactory, with counts varying from 70 to 116.

It is interesting to note that after every effort was made by these dairymen to produce a sterile bottle, the counts finally obtained were far inferior to those obtained from a mechanical milk bottle washer as fitted at the larger dairies, where last year counts as low as 7 were obtained.



**Pasteurised Milks.**

Bacteriological Tests		Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ..		97	94	3
T. T. Pasteurised		72	69	3
Total ..		169	163	6

**Pasteurised.**

3 samples were unsatisfactory on account of:—1 failed Methylene Blue Test within the specified period, and 2 due to insufficient pasteurisation.

**T. T. Pasteurised.**

3 samples were unsatisfactory on account of:—2 failed Methylene Blue Test within the specified period, and 1 due to insufficient pasteurisation.

The 3 samples which were insufficiently pasteurised were also tested Biologically, and proved to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

**Sterilized Milks.**

Bacteriological Tests		Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
		24	24	..

The whole of the Sterilized Milk sold within the Borough is sterilized within the Borough.

**Biological Examination of Milk.****(a) Tubercle Bacilli.**

Grade.		Number of Samples Submitted.	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli.
T.T. (Certified) ..		15	14	1
T.T. (Pasteurised) ..		1	1	—
Pasteurised ..	..	2	2	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	..	27	27	—
Accredited ..	..	11	11	—
Total ..		56	55	1

(b) **Brucella Abortus.**

Grade.		Number of Samples Submitted.	Number free from Brucella Abortus.	Number cont- aining Bruc- ella Abortus.
T.T. (Certified)	..	16	14	2
T. T. Pasteurised	..	1	1	—
Pasteurised ..	..	2	2	—
Tuberculin Tested	..	20	19	1
Accredited ..	..	7	7	—
Total	..	46	43	3

In all cases where a “ Positive ” report is received concerning either Tubercle Bacilli or Brucella Abortus, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Animal Health Division) is immediately notified.

The following table shews the number of samples submitted for Biological Examination which were returned as “ Positive ” for Tubercle Bacilli during the past five years :—

1948	..	..	..	..	—
1949	..	..	..	..	1
1950	..	..	..	..	—
1951	..	..	..	..	—
1952	..	..	..	..	1

**The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

The following Licences have been granted during the year under the above Regulations (concerning 247 establishments from which milk is sold) :—

		1951	1952
1. Dealers (Pasteurisers)	..	4	4
2. Dealers (Sterilizers) ..	..	1	1
3. Pasteurised (Dealers)	..	106	111
4. Sterilized (Dealers)	..	167	214
5. Pasteurised Dealer (Supplementary)	..	1	1
Total ..	..	279	331

These licences are renewable on the 1st January each year.

### The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences have been granted during the year under the above Regulations :—

	1951	1952
1. Accredited (Dealers) .. ..	1	1
2. Tuberculin Tested (Dealers) ..	23	22
Total .. ..	24	23

These licences are renewable on the 1st January each year.

### The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

There are 11 Distributors registered under Part III (2) of the above Regulations.

### Purveyors of Milk.

#### BOTTLED MILK :

	1951	1952
(1) Accredited Milk .. ..	1	1
(2) Pasteurised Milk .. ..	106	111
(3) Tuberculin Tested Milk .. ..	23	22
(4) Sterilised Milk .. ..	167	214
Total .. ..	297	348

The following table shews the average fatty content of the samples procured during the last five years and submitted for Chemical Analysis :—

Year.	Number of samples taken.	Average Fat content.
1948	89	3.42%
1949	68	3.55%
1950	101	3.41%
1951	141	3.52%
1952	149	3.43%

With the exception of three small dairies, the whole of the Milk for the Borough is supplied by three large dairies, with the result that the Milk is “Mixed”, thus shewing a high average fat content.

95.07% of all milk consumed is Heat Treated.



### Ice Cream Producers and Dealers.

Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, makes it obligatory upon all persons dealing with Ice Cream to be registered; the number on the register being :—

Producers	..	..	..	30
Dealers	..	..	..	397

During the year, 52 Certificates were issued, being 43 new Dealers, and 9 changes of Proprietors in the Dealers' Register.

The results of the analysis of all samples procured, were forwarded to Manufacturers. "Follow-up" samples were taken as necessary, after discussing methods of manufacture so far as producers in the Borough were concerned. I am pleased to report the considerable improvement obtained, as a glance at Table 3 will show.

### Ice Cream Sampling : Bacteriological Examination.

112 samples of Ice Cream were procured from 31 Producers, 95 were found to be satisfactory and 17 unsatisfactory as indicated in the following tables :—

**Table 1. Results of "Cold-Mix" Samples.**

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours).	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	5	5	—	—	—
4 — 2½	2	—	2	—	—
2 — 0	1	—	—	1	—

The sample returned as Grade 3 was followed up, advice having been given, and 4 subsequent samples were :—2—Grade 1 and 2—Grade 2.

**Table 2. Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples.**

Time Taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours).	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	62	62	—	—	—
4 — 2½	26	—	26	—	—
2 — 0	16	—	—	14	2

**Table 3. Results of "Follow-up" Samples of those returned as Grades 3 and 4 in Table 2.**

Time Taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours.)	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	5	5	—	—	—
4 — 2½	6	—	6	—	—
2 — 0	4	—	—	4	—

It was not possible to follow-up one sample returned as Grade 3.

**Table 4. Summary. Results of all Samples Taken.**

No.	Provisional Grading.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
112	67	28	15	2

**Table 5. Shewing Results of Samples taken which were produced inside and outside the Borough.**

Where Produced.	Producers.	No.	Provisional Grading.			
			1.	2.	3.	4.
Outside Borough ..	7	28	17	9	2	—
Inside Borough ..	24	84	50	19	13	2
Total ..	31	112	67	28	15	2

The improvement reported last year has continued, as the following table indicates :—

	1950	1951	1952
Samples Taken .. ..	87	94	112
Grade 1—2 .. ..	52	75	95
Grade 3—4 .. ..	35	19	17

There was no instance during the year of a Manufacturer producing Ice-Cream which constantly fell in Grades 3 and 4. In fact, in only 3 instances did a Manufacturer fail to obtain at least 1 Grade 1 result, and these 3 obtained Grade 2.

Whilst it has again been the principle to concentrate on those producers who were thought to be most likely to produce a product which would be given Grade 3 and 4, it was found to be increasingly difficult to do so because of the improvement now apparent.

### Ice-Cream Chemical Analysis.

93 samples of Ice-Cream were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical Analysis, and the results varied from 2.46% to 11.37% Fat Content.

92 samples were above the 4.0% or 5% standard required by the Ministry of Food, and 1 sample below that standard.

The sample returned as below standard is dealt with on page 104 under the Section dealing with Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs.

The average Fat Content of samples taken is as follows :—

1949	1950	1951	1952
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4.803%	5.573%	7.439%	7.973%

The improvement in the Food Value of the commodity has therefore continued to increase, notwithstanding the decrease of the standard required from 5 to 4 per cent in July. It is pleasing in this respect to note the endeavour which has been made by the Trade to comply and even better the standard required as indicated by only 1 sample below standard this year compared with 25 last.

### Lollipops.—Bacteriological Examination.

22 samples were procured from 19 producers. 20 samples were satisfactory and 2 samples were unsatisfactory.

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples, the methods of production were examined and instructions given with a view to improving methods. Further samples were taken, which were found to be satisfactory.

It was required that the Lollipops should be of a standard of purity at least equal to that of the water supply used in their production.



**Water—Bacteriological Examination.**

No. of samples taken .. .. .	28
No. in connection with Lollipop production .. .. .	22
No. in connection with Drinking Water Taps .. .. .	2
No. from Swimming Pools .. .. .	2
No. from Dairies .. .. .	2
No. of samples satisfactory .. .. .	24
No. of samples unsatisfactory .. .. .	4

The unsatisfactory samples were in relation to 3 taken from Water Heater, cold water taps used also in the preparation of Lollipops. Water from the tap on the rising main proved to be satisfactory. The use of water from the cold water taps on the Water heaters was discontinued for Lollipop production. The other unsatisfactory sample was taken from a hosepipe attached to a cold water tap at a small dairy where unsatisfactory rinse samples had been procured. The sample direct from the tap was satisfactory, and the use of the hosepipe was discontinued as it was found to be heavily contaminated.

**Meat and Other Foods.****SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.**

There are now 66 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen.

**Slaughterhouses.**

	Registered.	Licensed.
December, 1920 .. .. .	39	3
December, 1952 .. .. .	11	1
Public Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1	—
Number of Inspections (At two Slaughterhouses—see Public Health (Meat) Regulations.) ..	1,366	
Number of Notices to Limewash ..	—	
Number of Notices to provide refuse receptacles .. .. .	—	
Number of notifications of change of occupier .. .. .	—	
Letters re Cleanliness, Repairs, etc. ..	—	

### Public Slaughterhouse.

The lairage accommodation mentioned in last year's report was installed, and proved of inestimable value in giving beasts adequate room for rest with a plentiful supply of water. Six motorised hoists were installed, and were the means of easing the work of the slaughtermen.

These additions are mere palliatives—the only remedy for the deficiencies is an up-to-date slaughterhouse. The cost of such a much needed improvement might well be beyond the Local Authority's purse. If centralised slaughtering is to be the theme, it would appear that any new slaughterhouse should be subject to Government Grant. Within the North Riding of Yorkshire there is no large slaughterhouse capable of accommodating the animals desired for human consumption. The Public Slaughterhouse, and that of the Co-operative Society at present in use have been proved capable of accommodating "Home Produced" animals for a population of 300,000. There does seem therefore, a prior claim for a new slaughterhouse erected on modern lines based on the area served.

### Manufacture of Foodstuffs.

All premises used or proposed to be used for the preparation of Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Meat (including Sausages) are registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The total number of such premises on the register is 125.

### Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Ministry of Food took over the slaughtering and allocation of all animals slaughtered, on the 15th January, 1940.

The Public Abattoir and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir in Saltwells Road are used; a qualified Inspector is employed upon inspection at each of these premises.

The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses:—

Species				Public Abattoir	Saltwells Road Abattoir
Bulls	..	..	..	201	189
Bullocks	..	..	..	2,865	1,720
Cows	..	..	..	1,132	1,145
Heifers	..	..	..	2,971	1,558
Calves	..	..	..	5,827	2,977
Sheep	..	..	..	27,039	18,769
Pigs	..	..	..	2,900	3,842
Goats	..	..	..	—	—
				<hr/> 42,935	<hr/> 30,200

Total Slaughtered :— 73,135.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

		Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.
		—	—	—	—	—	—
Number killed	..	9,504	2,277	8,804	45,808	6,742	—
Number inspected	..	9,504	2,277	8,804	45,808	6,742	—
<b>All Diseases Except Tuberculosis.</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	..	5	49	65	96	30	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	6,103	1,000	32	2,432	366	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with conditions and diseases other than Tuberculosis		64.27	46.07	1.10	5.52	5.87	—
<b>Tuberculosis Only.</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	..	23	75	27	—	21	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	819	1,058	30	—	296	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	..	8.86	49.76	0.65	—	4.70	—



(In Lbs.)

CLASSIFICATION OF CONDEMNATIONS—1952.

Disease or Condition	C O W		Pork	Mutton	Veal	Offal	Fish	Rabbits	Tinned Goods	Miscell-aneous	Total
	Beef	Offal									
Abscesses	90	1,325	170	11	..	4,321	..	..	..	..	6,013
Actinomycosis	458	148	..	..	160	182	..	..	..	..	1,772
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	383
Bone Tahit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,167
Bruising	..	..	272	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	356
Carcinoma Angioma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,865
Contamination	..	1,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Decomposition	..	4	..	..	..	58	..	..	21,462	3,489	33,461
Emaciation	..	6	2,624	320	..	900	4,594	34	..	..	3,797
Enteritis	2,095	555	341	539	..	267	..	..	..	..	624
Enteritis	226	11	99	50	84	154	..	..	..	..	2,262
Fever	1,020	100	515	224	222	181	..	..	..	..	584
Gangrene	500	72	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541
Immaturity	..	25	..	..	476	40	..	..	..	..	695
Inflammation	..	12	..	..	..	665	..	..	..	..	261
Jaundice	..	..	222	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	1,885
Johnes Disease	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	175
Joint Ill.	1,470	379	..	..	375	98	..	..	..	..	76
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	78
Lymphadenitis Caseous	..	..	..	60	..	23	..	..	..	..	9,020
Mastitis	..	..	..	55	..	70	..	..	..	..	1,814
Melanosis	4,673	4,192	..	85	..	33	..	..	..	..	616
Melanosia	10	10	..	..	115	145	..	..	..	..	959
Metritis	1,370	331	..	80	..	34	..	..	..	..	87
Moribund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,517
Natural Death	..	..	..	356	115	145	..	..	..	..	35
Necrosis	..	..	452	322	29	156	..	..	..	..	6,856
Nephritis	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	685
Odour	1,316	231	..	..	..	58,227	..	..	..	..	62,120
Oedema (Dropsy)	..	35	242	..	..	280	..	..	..	..	320
Osteomyelitis	1,675	902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Parasites : Fluke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
" Echinococcus	..	3,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,839
" Cysticercus	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,750
" Ascaris	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,294
Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,634
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,119
Peritonitis	..	71	326	..	85	18	..	..	..	..	68
Pleurisy	..	176	620	139	158	197	..	..	..	..	1,131
Pneumonia	..	222	..	..	43	2,359	..	..	..	..	168
Pregnant Toxemia	..	..	..	437	366	316	..	..	..	..	18
Pyæmia	..	..	..	52	..	16	..	..	..	..	620
Rickets	..	..	269	22	613	39	..	..	..	..	251
Sepsis	..	..	66	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,758
Swine Erysipelas	..	..	397	..	149	74	..	..	..	..	98,174
Toxaemia	..	..	219	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	620
Trauma (Injury)	..	..	..	57	46	24	..	..	..	..	265
Tuberculosis	1,983	445	416	203	..	407	..	..	..	..	2,627
Timorous	12,145	16,030	7,081	..	1,348	11,040	..	..	..	..	..
Uraemia	528	75	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	242	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	120	8	91	71	1,988	..	..	..	..	..
Total	63,995	31,291	14,596	3,872	4,413	85,554	4,594	34	21,462	3,489	262,001

Of the 73,135 animals slaughtered, 60,608 or 82.871% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease and conditions of any nature ; 2,349 or 3.212% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 10,178 or 13.917% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

#### Particulars of Surrenders and Seizures of Unsound Animals and Meat.

Number of Voluntary Surrenders of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs.			Number of Seizures (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs.		
Year.	Tuber- culosis.	Other Conditions.	Tuber- culosis.	Other Conditions.	Totals.
1948	1,900	10,753	..	..	12,653
1949	2,205	15,286	..	..	17,491
1950	2,103	14,338	..	..	16,441
1951	2,324	11,344	..	..	13,668
1952	2,349	10,178	..	..	12,527

Year		Whole Carcasses affected.	Part Carcasses affected.	Organs only affected.
1948	..	205	313	12,135
1949	..	368	387	16,736
1950	..	340	470	15,631
1951	..	355	537	12,776
1952	..	391	686	11,450

#### Surrenders and Seizures of Food.

Whenever beasts and calves are found to be affected with Generalised Tuberculosis, notification is given to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector. The notification of calves with Congenital Tuberculosis gives the Veterinary Inspector the opportunity of attempting to trace the Dam. This has been possible on numerous occasions, and the dam in question has been dealt with.

Below is a list of Food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered and destroyed :—

Species.	Affected with Tuberculosis.			Affected with other Diseases and Conditions.			Total.		
	No.	Stones.	Lbs.	No.	Stones.	Lbs.	No.	Stones.	Lbs.
Beasts ..	98	3,260	3	54	1,558	9	152	4,818	12
Pigs .. ..	21	314	6	30	311	13	51	626	5
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	—	96	246	5	96	246	5
Calves ..	27	82	10	65	195	10	92	278	6
Beef .. ..	—	1,216	5	—	585	13	—	1,802	4
Pork .. ..	—	191	8	—	224	9	—	416	3
Mutton ..	—	—	—	—	30	3	—	30	3
Veal .. ..	—	13	8	—	23	3	—	36	11
Offal .. ..	—	1,933	8	—	6,412	7	—	8,346	1
Fish .. ..	—	—	—	—	328	2	—	328	2
Rabbits ..	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	2	6
Canned Goods	—	—	—	16,581	1,533	—	16,581	1,533	—
Vegetables ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	249	3	—	249	3
Totals ..		7,012	6		11,701	13		18,714	5
		(43.828 Tons)			(73.137 Tons)			(116.965 Tons)	

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered during the year amounted to 18,714 stones 5 lbs. as compared with 20,013 stones 5 lbs. in 1951 and 20,918 stones 6 lbs. in 1950.

Of the 16,601 stones 8 lbs. of butchers' meat condemned, 7,012 stones 6 lbs. were affected with tuberculosis.

During the past five years, the incidence of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Animals Slaughtered.		Percentage.
	Number.		
1948	50,850	1,900	3.736
1949	55,013	2,205	4.009
1950	60,902	2,103	3.453
1951	59,894	2,324	3.880
1952	73,135	2,349	3.212



### Cysticercus bovis

There were 9 cases during the year of carcasses found to have minor infestations of *Cysticercus bovis*. The carcase in each case was kept in a cold store for 21 days in accordance with the Ministry of Food Instructions.

### Adulteration of Foodstuffs.

#### Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925/40.

During the year, 218 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine.

### Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs.

246 informal and 195 formal samples were taken as below, during the year all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

		Informal.	Formal.
		—	—
Almond Essence	..	1	—
Almond Paste	..	1	—
Arrowroot	.. ..	1	—
Bacon	.. ..	10	—
Baking Powder	..	4	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	..	3	—
Boracic Acid	.. ..	4	—
Borax	.. ..	2	—
Butter	.. ..	12	—
Camphorated Oil	..	4	—
Castor Oil	.. ..	2	—
Cheese	.. ..	10	—
Cocoa	.. ..	1	—
Coconut	.. ..	2	—
Coffee	.. ..	1	—
Currants	.. ..	1	—
Curry Powder	.. ..	2	—
Custard Powder	..	3	—
Epsom Salts	.. ..	3	—
Fish Cakes	.. ..	—	14
Glauber Salts	.. ..	3	—
Gregory Powder	..	2	—
Ground Almonds	..	1	—
Ham	.. ..	1	—
Ice Cream	.. ..	93	1
Iodine	.. ..	2	1
Jam	.. ..	10	—

		Informal.	Formal.
		—	—
Lard (Compound)	..	5	—
Lard (Pure)	.. ..	7	—
Magnesia	.. ..	2	—
Margarine	.. ..	12	—
Meat Paste	.. ..	2	—
Milk	.. ..	—	149
Mincemeat	.. ..	2	—
Parrish's Chemical Food		2	—
Prunes	.. ..	1	—
Raisins	.. ..	1	—
Salad Cream	.. ..	4	—
Sauce	.. ..	5	—
Sausages (Beef)	..	—	24
„ (Pork)	..	—	4
Sausage Meat	.. ..	—	2
Sugar	.. ..	12	—
Tea	.. ..	10	—
Zinc Ointment	..	2	—
		—	—
		246	195
		—	—
Total	..		441

418 Samples were returned as Genuine, and 23 samples “Not Genuine”. Of the 23 samples “Not Genuine”, 17 were concerning Milk. Legal Proceedings were instituted in the case of 7 samples from 2 Farmers and 1 Dairyman (See Magisterial Proceedings page 107). The remaining 10 milk samples were returned by the Public Analyst as being low in Milk Fat and Non-Fatty Solids. In each case the milk was within the range of normal milk. The Farmers concerned were advised accordingly.

3 Samples of Beef Sausages were deficient of Meat Content and Legal Proceedings were instituted in respect of 2 of these samples against 2 vendors (See Magisterial Proceedings, Pages 106/108). In the other case of Beef Sausage, the deficiency was very small; Tomato having been added after the sausage meat was prepared. This vendor was warned.

1 Sample of Ice-Cream was returned “Not Genuine” and as this was an unofficial sample, it was later followed up with an official sample which was returned genuine. The Vendor was warned.

2 Samples of Iodine were returned "Not Genuine", being deficient in Iodine Content. One was an unofficial sample, and the other the Official follow-up sample. The Manufacturers reported that an error had been made in the bottling of the Iodine and as the deficiency was very small a warning letter was sent by the Town Clerk.

#### **Margarine.**

Number of Manufacturers .. ..	—
Number of Wholesale Dealers ..	22
Number of Premises Registered ..	22

#### **Butter.**

There are 3 factories registered for the manufacture of Butter.

#### **Public Houses and Hotels.**

Number Registered .. ..	100
Number of Inspections .. ..	157

The whole of the Public Houses and Hotels have been visited. The Brewery Companies have co-operated and carried out some requirements of the Department with reference to Sanitary Accommodation and the provision of an adequate supply of hot and cold water with trapped sinks. Further alterations and additions to Sanitary Accommodation are to be carried out.

#### **Snack Bars.**

Number Registered .. ..	17
Number of Inspections .. ..	52

#### **Cafes.**

Number Registered .. ..	31
Number of Inspections .. ..	57

All Snack Bars and Cafes have been regularly inspected and the Proprietors when requested to carry out improvements have co-operated.

#### **Hotel Kitchens.**

Number Registered .. ..	10
Number of Inspections .. ..	10



**Food Shops.**

These are regularly inspected and the Department have insisted on the provision of adequate hot and cold water being at all times available. During the past 5 years 527 water heaters have been provided. By the provision of these amenities it is hoped that the shop assistants will make good use of them in order to keep their hands in a cleanly condition at all times.

**School Kitchens and Dining Halls.**

Number of School Kitchens	..	15
Number of Dining Halls	..	59
Inspections made	..	13

**Works Canteens.**

Number recorded	..	28
Number of visits paid	..	47

The Works Canteens are periodically inspected and are maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The majority are maintained by Industrial Catering Establishments.

Whenever minor improvements or suggestions for improving the service have been made every co-operation has been given by those responsible.

**Magisterial Proceedings.**

No. of Case.	Complaint	Result
1.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving toys in exchange for rags to a person under the age of 14 years "	Fined £5.
2.	Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ; Section 3 : " Selling Beef Sausages deficient in Meat Content to the extent of 9.8%."	Fined £5 plus £1 3s. costs.

No. of Case.	Complaint.	Result
3.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 : Section 154 : " Giving Toy in exchange for Rags to a person under the age of 14 years "	Fined £5.
4.	Contravening Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950 ; Section 9. " Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 4.5% "	Defendant granted absolute discharge on payment of costs (£1 6s.).
5.	do.	do.
6.	Contravening Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950 ; Section 9 : " Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 29.4% "	Fined £15 plus £6 6s. costs.
7.	Contravening Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950 ; Section 9 : " Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of not less than 9.1%, 7.8%, 7.3%, and 7.3%.	Fined £2 10s. on each (4) charges plus £7 special costs.
8.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving Toy in exchange for Rags to a person under the age of 14 years ".)	Fined £5.
9.	do.	Fined £5.
10.	do.	Fined £5.
11.	do.	Fined £2.

No. of Case.	Complaint	Result
12.	Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ; Section 3 : " Selling a Bottle of Milk which contained a Slug "	Found " Not Guilty ".
13.	Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1938 : Section 3 : " Selling Beef Sausages Deficient in Meat Content to the extent of 10.4% "	Defendant Discharged on payment of Costs. (£1 8s.).



## APPENDIX.

Survey of the Local Authority's Health Services in relation to other branches of the National Health Service from 5th July, 1948 to 28th February, 1953.

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This survey was ordered by the Ministry in Circular 29/52 of the 19th August, 1952, and was returnable to them on or before 28th February, 1953.

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### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946. ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL AND IN DETAIL OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

#### (1) Administration :

That is confided to the Medical Officer of Health, his Deputy, and a Senior Medical Officer.

Broadly speaking, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health has detailed responsibility for the Nursing Services, i.e. Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Midwives. He is usually present at the appointment of nursing and day nursery staffs, and exercises general supervision over these functions.

The Senior Medical Officer deals with the Mental Health Service envisaged in Sections 28 and 51 of the Act, the aftercare services of Section 28, and with welfare services for handicapped persons administered by the Health Department on behalf of the Welfare Services Committee.

The Senior Assistant for Maternity and Child Welfare does not perform administrative duties, but is responsible to the Deputy Medical Officer of Health for ante-natal and post-natal clinics and child welfare centres.

The provisions of Section 21—Health Centres ; Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation ; Section 27—Ambulance Service ; Section 29—Domestic Help, and certain residual portions of Section 28, are dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health himself, assisted by the Ambulance Officer and the Organiser of Domestic Help.

Co-ordination is secured by daily morning conferences between the three officers concerned, who are housed in the same building in close proximity, and by the fact that all incoming and outgoing letters, which are not purely automatic, are seen by the Medical Officer of Health before going to the other administrative officers, and that all outgoing letters are signed by the Medical Officer of Health, or in his absence the Deputy.

The administrative medical officers are assisted by a Chief Clerk and two administrative clerks, five clerks and two filing clerks. Being a County Borough of moderate size, no decentralisation is necessary. There are, consequently, no local or area sub-committees.

On the Committee side, the Council's Health Services are confided to a Health Committee consisting of a Chairman and 34 members of the Council, the Mayor being ex-officio, and 11 co-opted members.

More detailed business is conducted by three sub-committees :—

- (a) The Mental Health Sub-Committee—13 Council members and three co-opted members. This sub-committee meets quarterly.
- (b) The Public Health Sub-Committee—10 Council members and five co-opted members, meeting monthly.
- (c) The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee—12 Council members and four co-opted members, meeting monthly.

**(2) Co-ordination and Co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service :**

I would refer to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 on page 8, and paragraphs 1 and 2 on page 9 of my Annual Report for 1951, as indicating generally that there are many lacunae in the scheme for close co-ordination between the Local Authority's Services and those of the hospitals and specialist services.

**Co-operation with Hospitals and Specialists.**

- (a) Close relations have been established with the geriatric specialist and considerable help is given by him to the Health Department regarding the admission of old persons to hospital, and the short-term admission of old persons in the summer to give their relatives a holiday break, the latter being most valuable. The Health Visitor and Social Worker staff of the Department furnish the Geriatric Specialist with such information as to home circumstances and social problems of the patients as he may require, and he turns to us with increasing frequency.



- (b) At the request of the Paediatric Specialist, a Health Visitor now attends a weekly ward round of the Paediatric Department at the General Hospital, and attends Paediatric Outpatients. She receives advance information of the discharge of children, which she passes to the District Health Visitors, and in return furnishes the Paediatrician with reports on homes.
- (c) Towards the end of the year, the Tees-side Hospital Management Committee resolved to recommend the implementation of the Minister's Circular No. 11/52, 22nd April, 1952, regarding the disclosure of information to the School Medical Officer, for children of school age and to the Medical Officer of Health for children below school age. They left the actual implementation to the Medical Committees of the individual hospitals, and up to the end of the year no action to implement has been noticed.
- (d) As regards the other two Management Committees :—the Cleveland which administers special hospitals and sanatoria—agreement has been come to with the Poole Sanatorium that all admissions and discharges from whatsoever area shall be notified to this Department, who in turn inform the Health Departments of those areas. From that Management Committee's Isolation Hospital—at West Lane—we have always had full information.
- (e) The closest exchange of information and arrangements for aftercare exist between St. Luke's Hospital (Mental), which has its own Management Committee, and the Health Department.
- (f) Other valuable arrangements exist :—
  - (i) Training of school nurses by one of the local Skin Specialists, with the result that these nurses carry out his treatments at the School Clinic, with considerable saving of school and parent time.
  - (ii) Secondly, a nurse is appointed to work with the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, and to carry out audiometric and other testing for him.
  - (iii) A nurse is placed at the disposal of the Orthopaedic Specialist for his sessions to schoolchildren. Clerical assistance is also afforded.



- (iv) Four Health Visitors, one Social Worker, and one Clerk, are placed at the disposal of the T.B. Consultant, in his part-time capacity as T.B. Aftercare Officer to the Authority. Half the salary of an Occupational Therapist is also defrayed.
- (v) The Regional Hospital Board places at the disposal of the Local Health Authority the part-time services of the Social Worker of the V.D. Special Clinic.
- (g) St. Luke's Hospital affords Refresher Courses for our Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Workers, without charge. The Mental Health Workers attend at the Clinics of the Psychiatric Consultants and the Consultant in Mental Defect, and provide home reports for them when necessary, receive their instructions, and see to their instructions being carried out in the home.
- (h) The Health Department carries out, on behalf of the Maternity Hospital, investigations as to whether a patient's environment makes it desirable that she should be confined in hospital. The Health Department aids practitioners and patients to apply for admission to the Maternity Hospital in cases where we deem the environment unsuitable, and I am happy to report that the Maternity Hospital has not yet failed to give us the accommodation required.

(2) (a) **Co-operation with General Practitioners :**

This is still in an infant stage. The Medical Officer of Health has social contact with a number of the practitioners, through his position on the Local Executive of the B.M.A., but B.M.A. meetings are poorly attended.

The Medical Officer of Health has the right to nominate an officer to sit on the Local Medical Committee, but, again, this is a small Body, not always representative of the practitioners as a whole, nor able to bind them when it agrees to a policy.

There has been throughout 1952, a gratifying increase in the number of times in which local practitioners have turned to the Health Department, for help, whether to reinforce their case for the admission of a patient to hospital, to provide Health Visiting or Social Worker services, aftercare services, or otherwise.

We feel that while there is little formal agreement, there is a very steady increase in mutual understanding between the practitioners and the Health Department, and we look forward with confidence to the day when the practitioners will realise the great part that the Local Authority Services can play in their practice, and in helping the treatment of their patients.

In the medical profession one is dealing with a very conservative and individualistic Body of professional persons, and co-operation will be better if come to gradually and slowly, than if any attempt is made to rush it. The time must come, however, when practitioners will agree to accept and carry out commitments entered into on their behalf by their own representative Committee whom they elect.

Being a member of a public service involves submission to a certain amount of discipline in the public interest, and to those unaccustomed to the democratic checks which one experiences in Local Government practice, this is a necessity not always welcomed. But progress is steady and increasing, and the future should be viewed with hope.

(2) (b) **Liaison with the Public :**

The Health Department has implemented the agreement made between the British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, whereby when, in the opinion of a member of the Health Department or School Medical Service staff, it is necessary to refer a child to a Consultant, the family doctor is first informed and given the opportunity to say whether he wishes to make the arrangements himself. In the event of his not replying within a reasonable period, the Health Department proceeds to make the arrangements, but in that case a copy of the Consultant's report is sent to the family doctor.

(c) In connection with the Centenary Celebrations of the Borough of Middlesbrough, and as this is Coronation Year, the Health Department, in collaboration with a firm of publishers, is producing an entirely new brochure, setting forth the Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority, and how the public may most easily avail themselves of them.

It had been my hope that the Local Management Committees and the Executive Council would have agreed with the Local Authority to the issue of a joint booklet which would have embraced all the Health Services of the district by whomsoever provided. That may come later.

In the meantime, every reasonable course is taken to inform the public of what is available and how they may obtain it,



The Medical Officer of Health, his colleagues, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Superintendent Health Visitor, and other officers of the Department, address gatherings of citizens such as Rotary Clubs, Townswomen's Guilds, Co-operative Clubs, Church Associations, etc., and public attention is attracted in that way. Members of the public are encouraged to come to the Department and be interviewed and receive advice and counsel on problems connected with health and, when necessary, with the cordial co-operation of the "Evening Gazette" the attention of the public is called to services, or to current health conditions, where action or precautions by the public are deemed desirable.

N.B. A copy of the new brochure will be forwarded to the Ministry as soon as it is published, which it is hoped will be April, 1953.

### (3) Joint Use of Staff :

We are not very enamoured of the joint employment of staff, as it frequently happens that the work cannot be divided into so many sessions regularly done for each employing Authority. The outstanding example of joint use is in the case of the T.B. Specialist who devotes 1/11th of his time to the Local Authority as T.B. Aftercare Officer on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health. At the present moment, and with the present incumbent of the post, the system is working very well, but there are just as strong arguments for integrating T.B. Aftercare with the other aftercare medical services of the Authority, and making them all the responsibility of one of the Authority's whole-time officers. Moreover, the technique, as distinct from the judgment of the occasion, for giving B.C.G., is not so complicated that it requires the services of a T.B. Specialist. B.C.G. can easily be given by the Local Authority's own officers, and this duty merged with their other duties.

A "gentleman's agreement" exists between the Maternity Hospital and the Public Health Department. The effect of it is the Senior Assistant for Maternity and Child Welfare does 1½ days (3 sessions) obstetrical and ante-natal work at the Maternity Hospital, and sleeps there on occasion to be available for emergency obstetrics. In return for that, one session per week is given to the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics by 4 Registrars from the Maternity Hospital. This is joint use without joint employment, as each officer has only one employing authority. This scheme works extremely well.



#### (4) Voluntary Organisations :

Some important functions of the Local Authority stand delegated to Voluntary Organisations :—

(a) The Middlesbrough and District Nursing Association carry out on behalf of the Local Health Authority, the provision and supervision of the Home Nursing Service under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act. They appoint all staff, and accept on their Managing Committee four representatives from the Local Authority. The Local Authority defrays 97% of their approved expenditure.

#### (b) T. B. Care.

The care of T.B. patients, other than the provision of extra nourishment, is delegated to the T.B. Care Committee, a composite Body which receives an Annual Grant from the Corporation.

The Authority's T.B. Social Worker acts as Secretary to this Committee, which makes the liaison closer.

The Corporation is generously represented on this Committee.

(c) In other cases the Local Authority works in close concert with Voluntary Organisations : *e.g.* the Middlesbrough Community Council and its Old People's Care Committee are recognised by the Corporation as representing all the Voluntary Associations affording care and social service to old persons, supplementing the direct services afforded by the Corporation's Health Services and by the Corporation under the National Assistance Act.

The Corporation is in treaty with the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind, and the South Durham and Cleveland Mission to the Deaf, as regards the care of blind and deaf people respectively, and the Health Department's officers work closely with the officers of these Bodies.

The services of the N.S.P.C.C. are sought frequently by, and close co-operation exists with, the Health Department staff engaged in the care of mothers and young children.

The Health Department recommends old and sick persons for inclusion in the Meals on Wheels Service of the W.V.S.

Close relations also exist between the Corporation's Health Department and the local branches of the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association.

(5) **Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under school age :**

- (a) **Expectant and Nursing Mothers—Seven Ante-Natal Clinics** are held each week in different parts of the town. The facilities provided are full obstetrical examination with blood testing and pathological investigation. Arrangements are made for X-ray examination and dental care, as required.

**Extent to which used** —1st attendances of mothers,  
1952 .. .. 1,407  
Total attendances of mothers,  
1952 .. .. 5,788  
Referrals to specialist services,  
1952 .. .. 164

**Post Natal Clinics** function at the same time as the Ante-Natal Clinics for mothers confined at home, unless under the care of the general medical practitioner

**Extent to which used** —1st attendances of mothers,  
1952 .. .. 124  
Total attendances of mothers,  
1952 .. .. 129  
Referrals to specialist services  
included in Ante-Natal  
figure.

No assistance given at any Clinic held on the premises of the general medical practitioner.

**Mothercraft Training**—Facilities are available for group teaching on Health and Hygiene and Maternity in the Clinics, but shortage of Health Visiting Staff allows only limited use, the main source of teaching is through individual talks with Midwife and Health Visitor.

**Unmarried Mothers**—are encouraged to attend Ante-Natal Clinics and receive more detailed advice and help from the Health Visitor. Arrangements are made, where circumstances require, for the mother to be sent to a Mother and Baby Home, pending and following confinement, for training and care. At other times, expectant unmarried mothers may be incorporated into the activities of a Day Nursery and receive special training in infant and child care from the Matron. This latter arrangement is still in its experimental stage.

**Maternity Outfits.**—These are obtainable at a central depot on presentation of the official authorisation form signed by the Midwife.

- (b) **Child Welfare.**—There are 9 Child Welfare Centres in the town, holding 13 sessions weekly, with a Medical Officer and Health Visitor(s) in attendance at each Centre. The facilities provided include medical examination of infants and toddlers, and weighing of same, and immunisation against diphtheria, and where requested, against whooping cough.

Patch Testing for Tuberculosis is also available as required.

Children requiring specialist services are referred in some cases directly, but in others through the family doctor.

Equipment is provided for group teaching when staffing allows, and individual advice is given by the Medical Officer and Health Visitor.

**Extent to which used—**

Number of 1st attendance of infants 0—1, 1952,  
2,256.

Number of 1st attendance of toddlers 1—5, 1952,  
255.

Total number of attendances 0—1 .. 25,446

Total number of attendances toddlers 1—5 7,228

Referred for Specialist services .. 259

No assistance is given at any Clinic which may be held in a General Practitioner's own premises.

- (c) **Care of Premature Infants**—Domiciliary provision includes a special Nurse to give detailed nursing care in the home until the child has progressed sufficiently to be passed over to the supervision of the Health Visitor. A transfer slip, indicating the progress and condition of the infant is received from the Midwifery Service by the Health Visitor, when the special nurse terminates her visits. Equipment provided includes specially designed and furnished cots with hot water bottles and warm clothing, etc., and in addition, where required, a fish kettle steriliser can be supplied and special infant feeders.

Liaison with hospital includes the passing of all discharges of infants by telephone direct to the Health Department and to the Health Visitor.



- (d) **Other Provisions**—for expectant and nursing mother and young children, include articles on loan or for sale, i.e. weighing scales, Belcroy feeders, cleft palate feeding teats, nipple shells, etc., and free literature with other pamphlets and booklets at reduced charges.

**Supply of Dried Milks, etc.**—A Food Distribution Depot was opened in April, 1942, and sells a variety of proprietary milk foods and nutrients, distributing also, the M.O.F. Welfare Foods, viz.: National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Tablets. The Depot is a house converted into shop-like premises, situate near the town's centre and only a short distance away from the Town Hall. Hours of business are—Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 4-45 p.m. (closing for lunch), and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 11-45 a.m.

Food sales are controlled to a certain extent, as only mothers who have a recommendation card signed by the Welfare Centre Medical Officer or Health Visitor, may receive food from the Depot, excluding of course, the M.O.F. products. I enclose for your information, a list of the proprietary foods sold at our Depot.

The Depot is staffed by two clerk-assistants, one of whom assists with sales at Welfare Centres.

The proprietary foods are bought directly from the Manufacturers at cost price and sold to mothers at an increased price of 10 per cent on cost, to cover administrative expenses, in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 100/48.

Each Welfare Centre holds a stock of foods, including M.O.F. foods, which are distributed at each Session by a clerk.

**List of Proprietary Foods sold at the Depot :**

Ostermilk No. 1	Malt and Iron
Ostermilk No. 2	Vitamin Concentrate
Cow and Gate Food—	Minadex
Full Cream	Frailac
Cow and Gate Food—	Fersolate Tablets
Half Cream	Benerva
Cow and Gate Food—	Prenatalac
Humanised	I.C.D. Tablets
Lactogen	Sacker Combs
Colact	Scott's Twin Pack
Adexolin	Robrex
Trufood	Cerex
Virol	
Virolex	
Farex	

**Dental Care.**—A dental surgery is provided at the Gables Clinic for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.

Despite repeated advertisements we have, as yet, been unable to obtain the services of a Dental Officer for this purpose, and a further advertisement will shortly appear.

Meanwhile, by a gentleman's agreement with the Regional Hospital Board, special cases are referred to the Dental Surgeon Specialist to the General Hospital, Middlesbrough.

#### (6) **Domiciliary Midwifery :**

**General Arrangements for the Service.**—The town is staffed by one non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and 26 midwives, one of whom acts as a premature baby nurse.

**Arrangements for medical and non-medical supervision and extent of supervision of midwives not employed on the Authority's Domiciliary Service.**—Non-medical supervision—The Domiciliary Midwives are inspected by the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives during their working hours, *e.g.*, routine inspections, accompanying the midwives to the patient's house and observing midwife's technique ; inspection of the midwives' books, charts, etc., and their bags re cleanliness and equipment.

There are no private domiciliary midwives in Middlesbrough.

**Administration of Analgesics by Midwives.**—Each midwife in this town is supplied with a Minnitts Gas and Air Machine so that each patient may have gas and air analgesia if necessary. Pethedine is also supplied by the Health Department to each midwife according to the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

**Arrangements for Ante-Natal Supervision by Midwives.**—The midwives visit the patients in their own homes and give advice regarding hygiene, diet, preparation of clothes for baby and also preparation of the room for the confinement. Each week, booking sessions are held in the various Clinics in the town, where the midwives are in attendance and patients receive their routine ante-natal examination, *e.g.* testing urine, blood pressure, abdominal examination.

**Co-operation with General Practitioners undertaking maternity medical services.**—When a patient books her own doctor, usually she is told by the doctor to book a midwife. The patient then attends a booking session, where necessary advice is given regarding the forthcoming confinement. The patient is also examined and if any abnormal condition is present, the midwife informs the doctor. When the patient is in labour, the midwife informs the doctor of the patient's progress.

**Arrangements for selecting women whose confinement in Hospital is recommended on social grounds.**—The names and addresses of patients who apply, on other than clinical grounds, for admission to the local Maternity Hospital, are sent to the Health Department. The ante-natal investigations of the patients' homes are undertaken by the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives, who reports the results of the visits to the Registrar of the Hospital.

**Refresher Courses for Midwives.**—Each year, two or more municipal midwives are sent to a residential post-graduate course.

**Arrangements, if any, for training pupil midwives.**—As Middlesbrough has not a Part II Training School, no arrangements are made for training pupil midwives on the district.

(7) **Health Visiting** (excluding T.B. Visiting).

Establishment, one Superintendent Health Visitor with 25 Health Visitors: Present staff, one Supt. and 14 Health Visitors, together with 7 trained nurses giving assistance in certain specialist fields. An effort is made to visit all young infants at the end of their first fortnight, and to continue in regular touch with the children until they go to school. The aim of 24 visits to each child during his pre-school life has had to be abandoned as a result of acute staff shortage, but help with routine visits to the toddler age group is given by the nurses aforementioned.

In addition to the visits to the expectant mother and the normal child and his family, others are paid to persons suffering from infectious diseases and to those families within which there is illness, and advice and help is requested. Some of these visits may be paid on the request of the Paediatrician or Gerontologist of the local hospital, or more rarely of the general medical practitioner. Little, if any contact is made by the Health Visitor with the general medical practitioner, who in the main, is not interested in her work nor appreciative of any service she can give to himself or to the general public.



In certain circumstances the homes of patients are visited prior to their discharge from hospital, for advice regarding any special care they may need, and to ascertain any help required by the family concerned in their rehabilitation.

An experienced Health Visitor attends the Paediatrician at the General Hospital each week and receives from him detailed accounts of special cases and gives to him certain environmental data where this is requested.

Whilst no Health Visitor attends the Geriatric Clinic at the hospital, there is quite good liaison between the Gerontologist and the Health Visiting Service by letter or by telephone, and visits are paid from time to time to the Geriatric Unit itself.

Regular visits are paid to the elderly and infirm to give encouragement in self-care and hygiene, and to give advice to those with aged relatives requiring help with personal problems associated with advancing years.

**Facilities for Training Health Visiting Students.**—This Local Authority has a scheme for assisted training whereby accepted candidates are paid at the rate of £277 10s. 0d. during the first year, that is from the commencement of the academic training. At the conclusion of the training period the candidate returns to this Department to finish the first year, and is then expected to serve a 2-year period of contracted service, during which time the appropriate salary for Health Visitor is paid.

Where necessary, because of the age of the candidate, i.e. over 35 years, the appropriate Committee, under certain circumstances, gives a special grant of £15 0s. 0d. towards tuition fees. Travelling expenses incurred in connection with the training course are refunded to the candidate and a uniform grant of £30 0s. 0d. is payable on the passing of the examination.

**Refresher Courses.**—Health Visitors are sent to one of the Authority's Resident Refresher Courses at intervals not exceeding five years.

In addition they can attend short courses on specialist subjects, i.e. Health Teaching, etc., and study days, which are arranged locally.

The Superintendent Health Visitor attends a special short course for Administrative Health Visitors every other year.

**(8) Home Nursing :**

Middlesbrough District Nursing Association provide a Home Nursing Service as agents for the Local Health Authority, which is represented by four members on their Executive Committee. In accordance with the Rules of the Queen's Nursing Association, they work, after first visiting, under the family doctor and in accordance with any directions he might give.

General Practitioners can avail themselves of this service either by direct application to the Superintendent Nurse, or through the Health Department.

In 1952 a male nurse was engaged by the District Nursing Association.

The classification and preparation of the main types of cases were, during 1952—

Medical	..	..	..	678
Surgical	..	..	..	150
Respiratory	..	..	..	96
Tuberculous	..	..	..	123
Young children		..	..	150
Maternity	..	..	..	56
Special injections	..	..		236
Infectious Diseases	..	..		5
Total				1,494

There is no regular night service, but a nurse is on call up to 10 p.m. to deal with any emergency.

None of the staff has attended recently any of the Queen's Institute for District Nurses Refresher Courses, but the Assistant Superintendent has been nominated for an administrative course in March, 1953.

The Association is a recognized training school for the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Three courses were held in 1952, one course was started in January, 1953, and two further courses are planned.

**(9) Vaccination and Immunisation.**

The Health Visitor in her visits to homes where there are infants, stresses to the mother the importance and advisability of having her child vaccinated and immunised at an early age. This is supported at the Infant Welfare Clinics by the Medical Officers and also by propaganda.



When a child is approaching five years of age the Health Visitor, during the visit to the home urges the mother to take the child for a "boosting" injection of diphtheria prophylactic before commencing school.

Vaccinations are carried out weekly at the Central Clinic in the Health Department, and fortnightly sessions are held at each of our Infant Welfare Centres for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation.

Diphtheria immunisation is advised to be commenced at 8 months of age. Whooping Cough immunisation is commenced earlier at 6 months of age. More and more use is being made of a combined Diphtheria-Pertussis prophylactic, and this is also advised to be commenced at 6 months of age.

A special "overseas" vaccination and immunisation clinic is held weekly at a Central Clinic in the Health Department. This service is provided for the intending traveller overseas, who may find vaccination and other inoculations a requirement before he can obtain entry to a particular country.

#### (10) Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Service continued to function as in previous years, based on the General Hospital, with one separate ambulance stationed at West Lane Hospital for Infectious Disease calls.

The number of calls on the Ambulance Service was in excess of those for previous years.

One new Bedford Ambulance and a second-hand Wolseley car for sitting cases were added to the vehicle strength during the year, the strength at the end of the year being nine ambulances one sitting case ambulance and three sitting case cars.

The strength of the ambulance staff remained at 12 male drivers, seven male attendants, four female attendants, two male and two female telephonists.

The Ambulance Service telephonists continued to operate the General Hospital telephone switchboard from 5 p.m. to 9 a.m. Mondays to Fridays and 12 noon on Saturdays until 9 a.m. Monday.

The following figures show the number of cases dealt with in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 :—

1949	1950	1951	1952
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
13,223	19,688	25,392	33,648



**Special Arrangements.**—An appointments card is in use by the general hospitals group, indicating the need for ambulance transport and showing also when the need is terminated.

**Abuses observed or difficulties encountered.**—The co-operation with the hospitals and general practitioners is now much better, and one of the few delays experienced is in connection with the Obstetrical Emergency Unit for specialist domiciliary attention, when the doctor's decision on the disposal of the patient has to be awaited.

No new types of equipment have been brought into service.

(11) **Prevention, Care and Aftercare :**

1. **Tuberculosis.**—There is close co-operation in this matter with the Consultant Chest Physician at the General Hospital. He acts as Aftercare Officer for the Service under the general direction of the Medical Officer of Health. Four T.B. Visitors and a T.B. Social Worker are seconded from the Health Department staff to work with the Chest Physician for the care and aftercare of persons suffering from tuberculosis. In addition, a clerk from the Health Department is seconded to the Chest Clinic at the Hospital and the part time service of an Occupational Therapist is provided for the instruction of patients in suitable handicrafts in their own homes.

The T.B. Visitors visit the homes of all persons placed on the T.B. Register and furnish environmental reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

In the case of tuberculous patients who require re-housing, the M.O.H. makes representation to the Housing Officer who allows them some priority under the Points Scheme. If it is advisable for children to be segregated from their tuberculous parents, they can be sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the Danby Children's Home which was purchased by the Council for this purpose.

2. **General.**—Convalescence is sometimes required following acute illness, in which case arrangements are made for the person's admission to a Convalescent Home on the production of a Medical Certificate signed by the family doctor.

The prevention of illness among mothers and young children is the province of the Health Visiting Staff, who visit the homes and also give lectures and demonstrations in Infant Welfare Centres.

**Care of the Aged.**—Two Geriatric Nurses are employed full time visiting old people and arranging for them to be given adequate care. The names of old people who cannot provide a suitable meal for themselves are given to the W.V.S. who run a Meals on Wheels Service which delivers a hot meal to the old person's house. If necessary, old people are put in touch with voluntary organisations, such as the W.V.S. and Darby and Joan Clubs.

**Care and Aftercare of Handicapped persons.**—A Register of epileptic persons is kept at the Health Department and they are visited regularly by the Mental Health Workers. In consultation with the family doctor, arrangements are made for stabilization of their fits in hospital, and convalescent treatment is arranged if required.

**Care of the deaf and hard of hearing.**—This is done through the agency of the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Deaf. The partially-deaf are looked after by the Hard of Hearing Club.

**Care of the Partially-sighted.**—One Home Visitor/Teacher is employed part-time on the care of the partially-sighted and assists in securing necessary treatment and in placing them in employment.

**Care of the Blind.**—Two Home Visitor/Teachers are employed full-time in the Borough for the purpose of visiting blind persons, instructing them in Braille, Moon Type and the Deaf-Blind Manual if necessary. They help blind people with their social problems and assist in finding them places in employment. Close co-operation in this work exists with the Superintendent of the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind.

## (12) Domestic Help Service :

The Domestic Help Service has continued throughout the year to supply help in cases of general illness, maternity, and in the homes of the chronic sick, aged and infirm. Many letters of appreciation were received during the year with regard to the kindness and efficiency of various home helps, who are ordinary

housewives, selected for their qualities of character, and many acts of kindness are performed over and above their paid duties. In many homes where the patient is difficult, or the homes dirty, it is the tact and good sense of the home help which enables us to give help where it is most needed.

Enquiries for domestic help numbered 456 during the year, as compared with 426 in 1951 and 346 in 1950. The majority of the enquiries received are still from the patients and relatives, but an increasing number are coming from other sources as shown by the table below :—

	1950	1951	1952
	—	—	—
Patients and Relatives ..	65%	60%	55%
Doctors .. .. .	7%	10%	7%
National Assistance Board	10%	12%	11%
District Nursing Association	—	3%	3%
Health Department ..	9%	10%	18%
Hospitals .. .. .	1%	1%	4%
Others .. .. .	8%	4%	2%

99 patients booked a home help for confinements, compared with 118 in 1951, and 153 in 1950, but only 54 had the service of a home help, 45 cases were cancelled. It is not possible to give the reason for the 45 cancellations, as, in the majority of cases no notification of cancellation was received at the office. Of those who gave reasons, five were on account of cost, 17 made private arrangements, and 10 were admitted to the Maternity Home.

Of the 54 cases receiving help for maternity, 46 had the services of a home help for 2 weeks (full-time), three for two weeks (half-time four hours per morning), two for two weeks (part-time—two hours per morning), and three for one week (part-time).

The following table shows the cases attended during 1952 :—

	Chil- dren	T.B. Cases	General Illness	Mat- ernity	M.D.	Aged and Chr. Sick	Total	Total 1952
On book								
1st Jan. .. ..		3	12	3	..	177	195	112
New cases started .. ..		15	81	56	..	178	330	382
Cases completed ..		9	78	57	..	174	318	299
On books								
31st Dec. .. ..		9	15	2	..	181	207	195



The number of home helps employed has varied from 69 at the beginning of the year to 64 at the end of 1952.

Of the 64 helps, 34 are available full-time and 30 part-time.

878 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

(13) This Authority has for many years concentrated on Health Education and it is an accepted duty on the part of the Medical Officers and other senior members of the Health Department staff that they should be ready to undertake Health Education lectures when requested to do so.

A monthly return is made to Committee on lectures given to such bodies as Women's Institutes, Townswomen's Guilds, Parent/Teacher Associations, Co-operative Classes, Trades Unions, Political Associations, Church Clubs, and others.

Regular courses in Health Education for Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Midwives, and others, both on the actual teaching of health, and on such specific subjects as food contamination, are arranged with the Central Council for Health Education, to whom the Council makes a generous annual contribution.

The Council have in contemplation the holding of a Health Exhibition after the Coronation.

Not much belief is reposed by the Council in the efficacy of posters, and the distribution of leaflets, and consequently expense on these unprofitable things is restricted. But Health Education films we find to be greatly appreciated, and co-operation with local Cinemas is from time to time secured in the exhibition of trailers.

More formal lectures with such teaching aids as the magnetic blackboard and flannelgraphs and cartoons and filmstrips, are also frequently given.

**Home Accidents.**—The Medical Officer of Health acts as Secretary of the Local Home Accidents Committee, a body which meets monthly and which is composed of representatives of many Clubs and Associations throughout the town, who re-lay the information presented to them to the Organisations they represent.

All home accidents are returned to the Health Department by the hospitals, fire brigade, the police and other sources of information. These are carefully studied, and reports analysing the causes and suggesting means of prevention, are laid before the Committee monthly. The Press is present at the Committee and never fails to comment vigorously on the month's statistics.

During the year 1952, the Health Committee sponsored the publication of a brochure entitled "A Chapter of Accidents", being an analysis of accidents occurring for several years in the County Borough of Middlesbrough, and an attempt to suggest organisation and administration for the prevention of accidents. A member of the Council attends the Annual Conference of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

(14) **Mental Health :**

**Administration.**—The Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Council is responsible for this service and consists of 13 members of the Health Committee and 3 co-opted members.

The service is supervised by a Senior Medical Officer and staffed by a Senior Administrative Clerk, 3 Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Workers, one Supervisor and two assistant Supervisors at the Occupation Centre and one Woodwork Instructor at the Centre for adult male mental defectives.

There is close co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees with regard to the supervision of patients who are allowed out on trial from Mental Hospitals or on licence from Institutions for mental defectives. The Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Workers report on these patients to the Hospital concerned. No voluntary organisations are used for the care or aftercare of mental illness or mental defectiveness.

The Local Mental Hospital (St. Luke's) runs training courses for Duly Authorised Officers which last for approximately six weeks. Two of our Duly Authorised Officers have received this course which has been of great benefit to them.

The Consultant Physician for mental defect holds a monthly clinic at the General Hospital. The Mental Health Workers accompany their cases to this clinic and are able to supply the Consultant with full details of behaviour, home conditions, etc. In turn they are able to see that his advice is carried out in the home, by the parent or guardian.



### **Work undertaken in the Community—**

**Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946.—**Prevention of mental illness—the Duly Authorised Officer is often called in in an advisory capacity when the patient's condition is not serious enough to warrant removal to a Mental Hospital. It is frequently possible to arrange for the person to be seen at an early stage at the Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic, thus avoiding a major mental breakdown.

By constant visiting and close liaison with the doctors in the local Mental Hospital, many patients are enabled to remain at home and continue in employment.

On the discharge of a patient from a Mental Hospital or Mental Institution, visits are paid by the Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Health Worker and attempts made to assist the person to find a place in employment, in co-operation with the local Disablement Resettlement Officer and Remploy Factory. Follow-up visits are made and if the person is found still unable to settle down in employment, he is referred back to a Psychiatric Out-patient Clinic at the local Mental Hospital.

**Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.** Arrangements are made for the presentation of Petitions and the obtaining of Orders from a Magistrate for the removal of patients to either Mental Hospitals or Institutions. The Duly Authorised Officers are responsible for arranging the documentation necessary to present Petitions. They are also responsible for advising relatives on procedure and assisting them in filling in the necessary forms.

Under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, the Duly Authorised Officers arrange for the temporary admission of patients who are in a confused state of mind. The admission of voluntary patients under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, is very rarely used in this area, largely because of the shortage of accommodation.

**Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.—**The Mental Health Workers are responsible for the ascertainment of mentally defective persons in the community and placing them on Statutory Supervision. If found subject to be dealt with, Orders for their removal to Mental Institutions are obtained by petition to a Magistrate.



In the case of patients suitable for placing under guardianship the Mental Health Workers investigate home conditions and ensure that the background is satisfactory. After placing the mental defective under guardianship regular visits are paid to the house and advice given to the guardian.

**Occupation Centres.**—An Occupation Centre, catering for 50 mentally defective persons is situated at the Baptist Church, Southfield Road. Transport is arranged for those who cannot travel by bus and a mid-day meal is provided at the Centre.

The children are given social and domestic training, sense training and handicraft instruction to enable them to pass their days congenially and lighten the burden on their relatives.

A small Woodwork Centre for 12 adult males is situated in Meath Street, where an Instructor shows them simple woodwork and handicrafts.

No home teaching for mentally defective persons is carried out.

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STATISTICAL  
TABLES





# ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS.

	Population	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infant Death Rate			Smallpox			Enteric and Contd. Fever			Measles			Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria			Diarrhoea & Enteritis			Whooping Cough			Chicken pox			Cancer	Bronchitis		Pneumonia		All Forms Tuberculosis			Influenza		Heart Disease		Appendicitis		Nephritis		Puerperal Fever		Other Puerperal Causes		Premature Birth, &c.		Violent Deaths		Syphilis																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	England and Wales	No. of Births	per 1000 pop.	England and Wales	No. of Deaths	per 1000 bths	England & Wales	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths		Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1900	97,007	2,407	25.07	19.2	3,343	34.46	28.7	663	198	154	1	0	..	138	23	0.24	..	24	0.24	284	13	0.13	25	3	0.03	62	0.64	39	0.40	..	0	..	71	0.69	158	1.63	..	546	5.63	..	247	2.59	28	0.23	147	1.52	..	..	24	0.25	3	0.03	11	0.11	231	2.38	72	0.74	7	0.07																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1911	107,014	1,822	17.02	13.5	3,440	32.14	25.1	496	144	106	0	0	..	71	17	0.17	..	11	0.10	185	3	0.03	143	35	0.33	153	1.43	32	0.29	..	0	..	80	0.71	122	1.14	..	354	3.31	..	153	1.42	6	0.06	109	1.02	..	..	27	0.25	4	0.04	9	0.08	187	1.75	60	0.56	6	0.06																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1922	132,298	2,026	15.32	12.4	4,431	33.51	25.4	602	135	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,271	43	0.33	371	6	0.05	176	12	0.09	125	0.95	24	0.18	..	0	..	105	0.79	159	1.20	245	339	2.56	451	178	1.34	16	0.12	114	0.55	5	0.04	29	0.22	7	0.05	7	0.05	179	1.35	59	0.45	13	0.10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1933	133,100	1,760	14.13	11.4	3,304	26.53	16.3	261	79	60	..	..	..	3	..	0.00	2,459	45	0.33	447	2	0.02	104	8	0.06	31	0.23	38	0.29	1044	..	..	175	1.31	64	0.47	350	200	1.50	501	218	1.63	29	0.22	268	2.01	10	0.09	43	0.36	6	0.05	9	0.07	124	0.93	81	0.61	3	0.02																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1944	144,890	1,721	12.31	11.6	2,765	19.77	15.1	200	72	53	..	..	..	2	1	0.00	639	2	0.01	675	2	0.01	286	12	0.09	24	0.17	3	0.02	1068	..	..	214	1.53	43	0.30	208	146	1.05	297	153	1.09	16	0.11	409	2.92	9	0.06	46	0.32	6	0.04	6	0.04	92	0.65	80	0.57	8	0.06																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1955	137,500D	1,288	13.30	12.1	2,572	18.50	15.0	194	75	50	..	..	..	1	1	0.01	3,183	10	0.07	149	1	0.01	266	31	0.22	21	0.16	17	0.12	389	..	..	183	1.33	51	0.39	274	152	1.11	295	168	1.22	21	0.15	509	3.65	7	0.05	31	0.22	4	0.03	8	0.06	67	0.48	86	0.62	3	0.02																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1966	141,000B	1,356	15.1	14.3	2,679	20.60	14.6	102	72	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	..	0.00	483	1	0.01	273	32	0.25	25	0.19	2	0.02	719	..	..	203	1.56	141	1.09	230	122	0.94	334	198	1.52	37	0.29	433	3.33	2	0.02	41	0.33	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Deaths classified in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.



TABLE II. NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1952, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At All Ages		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED																		TOTAL
	0—		1—		3—		5—		10—		15—		25—		45—						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Food Poisoning	21	32	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	11	1	2	4	10	6	5	53				
Diphtheria	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2				
Scarlatina	..	..	1	3	26	22	58	103	11	39	3	10	1	3	..	1	493				
Measles (excluding Rubella)	..	1563	61	69	408	383	477	578	4	6	3	3	3	2	..	..	3086				
Whooping Cough	..	399	49	33	125	156	162	97	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	869				
Chicken-Pox	..	795	26	40	128	118	170	430	31	21	8	9	8	7	..	1	1583				
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Polio-myelitis (Paralytic)	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7				
“ (Non Paralytic)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4				
Dysentery	..	75	6	5	33	19	9	10	5	2	3	9	13	12	8	11	170				
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	55	..	..	80				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4				
Meningococcal Infections	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5				
Erysipelas	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	5	14				
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	26	4	2	5	3	3	7	1	..	4	3	10	3	22	10	84				
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	132	146	..	..	7	6	5	8	6	4	27	40	45	54	36	25	278				
Other Tuberculosis	10	9	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	..	1	19				
Total	3298	3454	154	157	742	710	884	1239	64	90	52	103	89	149	74	59	6752				



TABLE IIa.

Annual Return of Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected).

1. Local Authority: County Borough of Middlesbrough.  
Year 1952.

2. Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected). Returned to  
Registrar General.

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total
13	2	31	7	53

3. Outbreaks due to Identified Agents.

\* Total Outbreaks—2.                      Total Cases—33.

\* Outbreaks due to :—

(b) Salmonella organisms—22

(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)—11

4. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

Total Outbreaks—Nil.              Total Cases—Nil.

5. Single Cases—

Agent identified.	Unknown cause.	Total.
12 cases Salmonella.	7	20
1 „ Staphylococci		

TABLE III.

## Registrar's General Statistics, 1952.

AREA : MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH.

(1) Estimated Mid-Year Resident Population—147,200.

(2)			Live Births allocated to Borough	Still Births allocated to Borough
Total				
Legitimate and	}	Males ..	1,621	34
Illegitimate		Females ..	1,477	36
Illegitimate		Males ..	76	1
		Females ..	73	2

(3) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Number of cases notified during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1952.

Mening- ococcal Infections	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Smallpox.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Typhoid.	Para- Typhoid.	Total
5	493	869	2	14	3,086	..	85	80	..	..	4,634

(4) Area Comparability Factor—

Births — 1.01

Deaths — 1.21

TABLE IV.

Deaths Registered in the Borough during

CAUSE OF DEATH.				At all ages	under one year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.
	M.	F.						
Tuberculosis Resp. . . . .	28	13		41	..	..	..	..
„ Other . . . . .	4	5		9	..	3	..	1
Syphilitic Disease . . . . .	..	1		1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough . . . . .	..	1		1	..	..	1	..
Meningococcal Infections . . . . .	3	1		4	2	1	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis . . . . .	3	..		3	..	1	..	..
Measles . . . . .	..	1		1	..	1	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases . . . . .	4	3		7	..	1	3	..
Malignant Neoplasm . . . . .								
„ Stomach . . . . .	29	19		48	..	..	..	..
„ Lung, Bronchus. . . . .	33	3		36	..	..	..	..
„ Breast . . . . .	1	15		16	..	..	..	..
„ Uterus . . . . .	..	13		13	..	..	..	..
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms . . . . .	81	65		146	..	..	..	..
{ Leukaemia . . . . .								
{ Aleukaemia . . . . .	2	7		9	..	..	..	..
Diabetes . . . . .	4	8		12	..	..	..	..
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System . . . . .	105	119		224	..	..	1	..
{ Coronary Disease . . . . .								
{ Angina . . . . .	161	99		260	..	..	..	..
{ Hypertension with Heart Disease . . . . .								
Other Heart Disease . . . . .	131	162		293	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Disease . . . . .	30	27		57	..	..	..	..
Influenza . . . . .	1	..		1	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia . . . . .	64	40		104	39	3	1	1
Bronchitis . . . . .	60	20		80	..	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System . . . . .	16	3		19	1	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum . . . . .	8	6		14	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea . . . . .	4	8		12	5	..	..	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis . . . . .	10	8		18	..	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate . . . . .	11	..		11	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion . . . . .	..	3		3	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations . . . . .	11	12		23	16	..	..	..
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases . . . . .	89	119		208	83	3	1	..
Motor Vehicle Accidents . . . . .	13	6		19	..	..	1	1
All Other Accidents . . . . .	33	28		61	4	..	2	1
Suicide . . . . .	12	3		15	..	..	..	..
Homicide and Operations of War . . . . .	1	..		1	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	952	818		1,770	150	14	11	5



1952 classified according to Ages.

AGES AT DEATH										Deaths in Public Institutions	Non-Resident	TOTAL
4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over			
..	..	..	..	2	11	5	8	11	4	12	2	41
1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	4	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	15	23	16	8	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	11	7	9	4	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	6	4	4	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	4	2	1	13
..	..	1	..	..	2	2	28	34	79	69	35	146
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	5	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	9	7	3	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	31	177	82	26	224
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	25	70	163	59	26	260
..	..	..	..	1	5	4	13	25	245	80	30	293
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	47	27	8	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
..	2	1	1	3	..	4	4	13	33	58	23	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	19	49	20	5	80
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	6	6	12	7	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	6	13	7	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	7	4	12
..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	5	7	11	3	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	7	3	11
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	3
..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	18	9	23
1	3	4	6	5	3	5	17	16	61	159	75	208
..	3	..	..	..	1	4	1	3	5	16	8	19
..	2	1	1	4	4	4	5	3	30	47	30	61
..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	4	..	2	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2	13	8	9	19	41	67	165	288	978	768	339	1770

TABLE IVa

## Deaths Registered outside the Borough

CAUSES OF DEATH			At all ages	AGES AT DEATH			
	M.	F.		0—	1—	2—	3—
Tuberculosis, Resp. .. ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
„ Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Stomach .. ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
„ Lung, Bronchus .. ..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..
„ Breast .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
„ Uterus .. ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .. ..	10	3	13	..	..	..	..
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. ..	8	9	17	..	..	..	..
{ Coronary Disease .. ..	13	8	21	..	..	..	..
{ Angina .. ..							
{ Hypertension with Heart Disease .. ..							
Other Heart Disease .. ..	18	7	25	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Disease .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	5	5	10	2	1	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. ..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations .. ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. ..	21	18	39	6	..	..	..
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
All other Accidents .. ..	4	1	5	1	..	..	..
Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .. ..	95	61	156	11	1	..	..

of Middlesbrough Residents during 1952.

AGES AT DEATH										Deaths in Public Institu- tions	Total
4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—		
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	10	13
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	10	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	13	13	21
..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	5	17	23	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	10	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	1	..	1	4	4	5	17	31	39
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	2	..	6	13	14	27	78	119	156



TABLE V.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY — 1952.

Registered Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks Neonatal	4 weeks & under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 9 months	9 months & under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken -pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria & Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	2	2	1	6	11	15	11	3	6	46
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastro-Enteritis .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	1	1	7
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, Overlying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth .. ..	9	2	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	12
Atelectasis .. ..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16
Congenital Malformation .. ..	9	2	..	..	11	2	1	2	..	16
Premature Birth .. ..	24	3	..	1	28	2	..	..	..	30
Asphyxia Regurgitation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Intussusception .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Haemorrhagic Disease .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Causes .. ..	6	1	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	10
	67	11	2	7	87	29	18	9	7	150

TABLE VI — PREMATURE INFANTS.

Return for year ended 31st December, 1952.

(1) Number of premature infants (i.e. babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth; still births should be excluded) notified during the year whose mother is normally resident in the Authority's area, who were born :—

(i) at home .. .. . 92  
(ii) in hospital or nursing home .. .. . 204

	Born at Home						Born in Private Nursing Home				
	Nursed entirely at Home						Nursed entirely in Private Nursing Home				Total
	Trans-ferred to Hospital	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died between 2nd and 8th day	Died between 8th & 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died between 2nd & 8th day	Died between 8th & 28th day	Survived 28 days	
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less (1,000 gms. or less) .. ..	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs. (Over 1,000 gms. up to and including 1,500 gms.) .. ..	2	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs. (Over 1,500 gms. up to and including 2,000 gms.) .. ..	7	..	1	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs. (Over 2,000 gms. up to and including 2,250 gms.) .. ..	1	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. (Over 2,250 gms. up to and including 2,500 gms.) .. ..	1	..	..	1	52	53	..	..	..	3	3
TOTALS .. ..	15	2	2	2	71	77	..	..	..	3	3

TABLE VII.

## Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

PART 1.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1952, to the 31st December, 1952, in the area of the County Borough.

AGE PERIODS.	Formal Notifications.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.													
	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males .. ..		5	5	8	6	13	13	28	16	15	15	3	2	129
Respiratory, Females .. ..		4	7	12	4	19	20	32	16	10	7	4	1	136
Non-Respiratory, Males .. ..		1	1	2	1	2			1					8
Non-Respiratory, Females .. ..		1		1	2	2		1		1				8

**PART II.**—New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION			Number of Cases in Age Groups.													
			0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	TOTAL
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 (A)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3 (B)	
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (C)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(D)	
Death Returns from Registrar- General (Trans- ferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(A)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 (B)		
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(C)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(D)	
Posthumous Notifications ..	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(A)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(B)	
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(C)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(D)	
“Transfers ” from Other Areas (excluding transferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 (A)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	6 (B)	
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (C)	
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (D)	
Other Sources ..	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(A)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(B)	
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(C)	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(D)	
TOTALS														(A)	3	
														(B)	10	
														(C)	2	
														(D)	1	



## TABLE VIII.

## Cancer.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000

Year	Middlesbrough			England and Wales
1940	..	..	1.56	1.72
1941	.	..	1.74	1.78
1942	..	..	1.75	1.83
1943	..	..	1.86	1.98
1944	..	..	1.49	1.89
1945	..	..	1.68	1.94
1946	..	..	1.86	1.84
1947	..	..	1.92	1.85
1948	..	..	1.61	1.85
1949	..	..	1.71	1.87
1950	..	..	2.06	1.89
1951	..	..	1.67	1.96
1952	..	..	1.66	1.67

## TABLE IX.

## Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

At ages		Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years	..	—	—	—
5 to 45 years	..	6	9	15
45 to 65 years	..	68	43	111
65 and over	..	65	54	119
Total ..	..	139	106	245

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1930—1952.

TABLE X.

YEAR	Est. Population.	LIVE BIRTHS.		STILL BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		INFANT DEATHS.			MATERNAL DEATHS.				
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Est. Pop'n.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Est. Pop'n.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks — 12 Months.	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number			
												Sepsis	Other	Total	
1930	133,100	3,304	26.53	142	42.90	1,760	14.13	147	114	261	79	6	9	15	4.35
1931	138,900	2,968	21.36	142	42.90	1,954	14.07	125	172	297	100	6	14	20	6.40
1932	140,000	2,841	20.46	125	42.14	1,800	12.96	127	113	240	84	4	8	12	4.04
1933	139,500	2,659	19.07	143	51.03	1,863	13.35	92	150	242	91	7	10	17	6.06
1934	139,550	2,749	19.69	142	51.62	1,838	13.17	101	116	217	79	4	9	13	4.50
1935	140,000	2,836	20.25	137	48.31	1,851	13.22	107	137	244	86	3	9	12	4.03
1936	140,000	2,589	18.50	124	45.70	1,712	12.23	73	115	188	73	7	6	13	4.80
1937	139,600	2,719	19.50	115	40.60	1,927	13.80	108	140	248	91	5	8	13	4.58
1938	139,800	2,765	19.80	109	37.90	1,721	12.31	115	85	200	72	6	6	12	4.20
1939	139,900	2,583	18.50	134	49.30	1,828	13.06	75	119	194	75	4	8	12	4.40
1940	129,800	2,679	20.60	129	46.10	1,956	15.10	95	97	192	72	1	8	9	3.20
1941	126,100	2,642	20.90	95	35.20	1,896	15.00	65	134	199	75	..	5	5	1.80
1942	123,900	2,468	19.92	113	20.83	1,768	14.26	138	57	195	79	..	4	4	1.55
1943	122,400	2,538	20.73	79	21.38	1,724	14.08	83	83	166	65	..	8	8	2.67
1944	126,920	2,867	22.58	107	22.43	1,656	13.04	114	75	189	65	4	8	12	4.03
1945	128,620	2,691	20.92	95	34.10	1,634	12.70	130	85	215	80	1	5	6	2.22
1946	137,730	3,398	24.67	111	31.34	1,701	12.35	142	50	192	56	..	5	5	1.40
1947	140,460	3,631	25.85	111	29.40	1,793	12.77	117	115	232	64	..	3	3	0.55
1948	143,400	3,321	23.16	81	23.81	1,640	11.44	75	84	159	48	..	3	3	0.88
1949	145,050	3,077	21.21	62	19.75	1,752	12.08	93	64	157	51	..	2	2	0.64
1950	145,500	3,121	21.45	88	28.20	1,782	12.25	62	111	173	55	..	2	2	0.64
1951	146,600	3,073	20.95	71	22.58	1,723	11.75	61	48	109	35	..	2	2	0.64
1952	147,200	3,098	21.05	70	22.10	1,591	10.81	52	50	102	33	1	1	2	0.63

No. of Cases on Register at 31.12.51	No. of New Cases	No. of Deaths and Removals out of area	No. of Cases de-certified	No. of Cases on Register at 31.12.52
297	43	34	2	304

ANALYSIS OF REGISTER.				at 1st Jan. 1952		at 31st Dec. 1952	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Children :—							
Under 5 years of age	..	..		1	..	1	..
5—15 years of age :—							
At School	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Not at School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adults over 16 yrs. of age :—							
Under Training	..	..		4	1	3	1
Not Training, but Trainable	..			2	..	1	..
Employed at Blind Institute or elsewhere	..	..		32	5	31	5
Old age Pensioners with supplementary assistance	..	..		93	99	99	100
Dependants	..	..	..	1	15	..	19
Widow's Pension	..	..	..	..	8	..	3
Others	..	..	..	21	13	25	15
TOTAL				156	141	161	143
				M.	F.	M.	F.
AGE PERIODS :—							
0—5 yrs.	..	..		1	..	1	..
5—16 yrs.	..	..		2	..	1	..
16—21 yrs.	..	..		4	2	4	2
21—40 yrs.	..	..		21	8	18	11
40—50 yrs.	..	..		16	9	20	10
50—60 yrs.	..	..		19	13	19	14
60—65 yrs.	..	..		14	15	18	13
65—70 yrs.	..	..		26	23	22	18
70—80 yrs.	..	..		29	46	29	45
80—90 yrs.	..	..		21	24	26	27
90 and over	..	..		3	1	3	3
TOTAL				156	141	161	143



TABLE XII.

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938.

	During 1952				Total Cases on Authority's Registers as at 1.1.1953			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>1. Particulars of cases reported during 1952.</b>								
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with". Action taken on reports by :—								
(1) Local Education Authorities on children								
(1) While at school or liable to attend school .. .. .	12	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
(2) On leaving special schools .. .. .	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
(3) On leaving ordinary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Police or by Courts .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Other sources .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground .. .. .	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
(c) Cases reported, but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of cases reported during the year ..	13	6	6	9	..	..	..	..
<b>2. Disposal of cases.</b>								
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number—								
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	12	6	5	6	41	35	92	91
(ii) Placed under Guardianship .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Admitted to Institutions .. .. .	..	..	1	..	23	8	111	61
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number—								
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	6
(ii) Action unnecessary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Item 2 .. .. .	13	6	6	9	65	43	203	158
<b>3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1.1.53.</b>								
(a) Cases included in item 2 (a) (i) to (iii) above in need of institutional care :—								
(1) In urgent need of institutional care :—								
(i) "cot and chair" cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
(ii) ambulant low grade cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1
(iii) medium grade cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2
(iv) high grade cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	1
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional care								
(i) "cot and chair" cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
(ii) ambulant low grade cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	3
(iii) medium grade cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	5
(iv) high grade cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3
Total of item 3 (a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20	10	18	16

					Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
3.	(b)	Of the cases included in items 2 (a) (i) and (ii) and 2 (b) (i) overleaf, number considered suitable for* :—						
		(i)	oecupation centre	.. .. .	35	27	8	10
		(ii)	industrial centre	.. .. .	..	..	20	..
		(iii)	home training	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
		Total of item 3 (b)			35	27	28	10
(c)	Of the cases included in item 3 (b) number receiving training on 1.1.53 :—							
		(i)	in oecupation centre	.. .. .	24	16	1	3
		(ii)	in industrial centre	.. .. .	..	..	12	..
		(iii)	at home	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
		Total of item 3 (c)			24	16	13	3

4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1952, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1952.

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Ceased to be under care .. .. .	12	4	16
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of ..	3	5	8
Total	15	9	24

5. Of the total number of mental defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care.

(a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1952 .. 1

	Males	Females
(b) Number who have married during 1952 ..	2	1

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